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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
(विधि कार्य विभाग)

सूचनाएं

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1982

का० आ० 399 --नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री ए० अब्दुल शुक्र खान, अधिवक्ता, चर्च लेन, छावनी, त्रिवेन्द्रम, केरल, ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे त्रिवेन्द्रम केरल में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं० 5(63)/81-न्या०]

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS
(Department of Legal Affairs)
NOTICES

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1982

S.O. 399.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under 1229 GI/81—1

rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri A. Abdul Shukur Khan, Advocate, Church Lane, Cantonment, Trivandrum, Kerala, for appointment as a Notary to practise in Trivandrum, Kerala.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.
[No. F. 5(63)/81-JudL.]

का आ० 400 --नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि कु० संजुला सेन, अधिवक्ता, 33, "वीनस" कूफे परेड, बम्बई-400005 ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे सम्पूर्ण भारत में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं० 5(67)/81-न्या०]

S.O. 400.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Miss Manjula Sen, Adv., 33, Venus "Cuffe Parade, Bombay-400005 for appointment as a Notary to practise in Whole of India.

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2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. 5(67)/81-Judl.]

का० प्रा० 401.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में संगम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री छगन-सिंह चौधरी, अधिवक्ता, 8 भूपालपुरा, उदयपुर ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्षित इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं० 5 (68)/81-या]

S.O. 401.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Chhagan Singh Chaudhary Advocate, 8, Bhupalpura, Udaipur for appointment as a Notary to practise in Udaipur, Distt. of Rajasthan.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. 5(68)/81-Judl.]

का० प्रा० 402.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सखम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री सुरज कुमार भास्कर, अधिवक्ता, खेतरी, राजस्थान ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे खेतरी, राजस्थान में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्षित इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं० 5(70)/81-न्या०]

के० सी० डी० गंगवानि, सखम प्राधिकारी

S.O. 402.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Suraj Kumar Bhaskar, Advocate, Khetri, Rajasthan for appointment as a Notary to practise in Khetri, Rajasthan.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[F. No. 5(70)/81-Judl.]

K. C. D. GANGWANI, Competent Authority

(विधायी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1982

का. प्रा. 403 :—वन्गाह खाजा साहब अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 36) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, दरगाह समिति, अजमेर के परामर्श से प्रोगे. एम. ए. खान (सेवानिवृत्त) को दरगाह खाजा साहब, अजमेर के नाजिम के रूप में बिल्कुल अस्थायी आधार पर, उस तारीख से जिसको वे

अपने पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करते हैं, अगला आवेदन होने तक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 11(6)/74-वक्फ. जिल्द 2]

अमनम महमूद, उप-सचिव

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1982

S.O. 403.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 (36 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with the Durgah Committee, Ajmer, hereby appoints Brig. M. A. Khan (Retd.), as Nazim of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer, on a purely temporary basis, with effect from the date he assumes charge of that office and until further orders.

[No. 11(6)/74-Wakf Vol. II]

ASLAM MAHMUD, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 1981

प्राय-कर

का० प्रा० 404.—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करते हुए और भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 30 मई, 1980 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3439 (फा० सं० 398/14/80-प्रा० क० सं० क०) का अधिलंघन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री परिमल देव को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना श्री परिमल देव द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यभार ग्रहण किए जाने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[संख्या 4255 (फा० सं० 398/14/80-प्रा० क० सं० क० (ब०))]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1981

INCOME TAX

S.O. 404.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 3439 (F. No. 398/1480-ITCC) dated 30-5-80, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Parimal Deb, being a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri Parimal Deb takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 4255 (F. No. 398/14/80-IT(B))]

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 1981

प्राय-कर

का० प्रा० 405.—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करते हुए और राजस्व विभाग में भारत सरकार की दिनांक 16-2-1981 की अधिसूचना सं० 3863 (फा० सं० 398/1/81-प्रा० क० सं० क०) और दिनांक 8-7-1980 की

धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करते हुए और भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की विनांक 22 सितम्बर, 1981 की अधिसूचना संख्या 4238 (फा० सं० 398/14/81-भा०क०ब०) का अधि-सूचन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री पी० एन० कालरा को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।”

2. यह अधिसूचना श्री पी० एन० कालरा द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[संख्या 4288 (फा० सं० 398/14/81-आ० क० ब०)]

INCOME TAX

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 1981

S.O. 409.—In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 4238 (F. No. 398/14/81-ITB) dated 22-9-81, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri P. N. Kalra, being a gazetted officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri P. N. Kalra takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 4288 (F. No. 398/1/81-IT(B))]

आय-कर

क्रा० आ० 410—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करने हुए और भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 3 मई, 1980 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3282 (फा० सं० 398/3/80-आ० क० सं० क०) का अधिलेखन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा श्री एस० एन० वसूली को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना श्री एस० एन० वसूली द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[संख्या 4290 (फा० सं० 398/14/81-आ० क० ब०)]

INCOME TAX

S.O. 410.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 3282 (F. No. 398/3/80-ITCC) dated 3-5-80, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri S. N. Balooni, being a gazetted officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri S. N. Balooni takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 4290 (F. No. 398/14/81-ITB)]

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1981

आय-कर

क्रा० आ० 411—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (43ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और उक्त विषय पर दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 1974 की अधिसूचना संख्या 691 (फा० सं० 404/220/74-आ० क० सं० क०) का आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा, आयकर आयुक्त (वसूली) महमदाबाद को कर वसूली आयुक्त की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[संख्या 4403/फा० सं० 398/30/81-आ० क० ब०]

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1981

INCOME TAX

S.O. 411.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (43B) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)

and in partial modification of Notification No. 691 (F. No. 404/220/74-ITCC) dated 30th July, 1974 on the subject, the Central Government hereby authorises the Commissioner of Income-tax (Recovery), Ahmedabad to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Commissioner.

[No. 4403 (F. No. 398/30/81-ITB)]

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1981

आय-कर

क्रा० आ० 412—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43), की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुसरण करने हुए और भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 4-2-1981 की अधिसूचना सं० 3829 (फा० सं० 398/2/81-आ० क० सं० क०) का अधिलेखन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा, श्री एम० एल० सन्त को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना श्री एम० एल० सन्त द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 4390 (फा० सं० 398/2/81-आ० क० ब०)]

आर० सी० हान्डा, उप सचिव

Central Board of Direct Taxes

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1981

INCOME TAX

S.O. 412.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 3829 (F. No. 398/2/81-ITCC) dated 4-2-1981, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri M. L. Sant, being a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri M. L. Sant takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 4390 (F. No. 398/2/81-ITB)]

R. C. HANDA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 1981

आय-कर

क्रा० आ० 413—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80छ की उपधारा 2(ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री शान्मुख सुब्राय मंदिर मंडिर मंडिर (जिला बी० के०) को कर्नाटक राज्य में सर्वज्ञ विख्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 4353 (फा० सं० 176/6/80-आ० क० ए० I)]

मिलाप जैन, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 1981

INCOME TAX

S.O. 413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2)(b) of Section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) the Central Government hereby notifies "Shree Shanmukha Subraya Temple, Shambooru (D. K. District)"

to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Karnataka.

[No. 4353/F. No. 176/6/80-IT(AI)]

MILAP JAIN, Under Secy.

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

शुद्धि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 1982

क्रा० प्रा० 414.—भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II खण्ड 3(ii) में प्रकाशनार्थ, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की दिनांक 16 नवम्बर, 1981 की अधिसूचना संख्या 8(40)/81-ए० सी० के हिन्दी पाठ में जहाँ "56" और "53" लिखा है वहाँ क्रमशः "53" और "56" प्रतिस्थापित किया जाये।

[सं० 8(40)/81-ए० सी०]

(Banking Division)

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 18th January, 1982

S.O. 415.—Notification No. 8-40/81-AC, dated the 26th November, 1981 of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) to be published in Part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, in respect of District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Vidisha, (Madhya Pradesh) is hereby partially modified, as under :—

Reference	As appeared	As now modified
Land at Simarhar village at serial No. 4.	124.1 hectares	124.1 bighas

[No. 8-40/81-AC]

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1982

क्रा० प्रा० 416.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री के० एन० बर्मन को कारबी एन० सी० रूरल बैंक, दीपू का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 27-1-1982 से प्रारम्भ होकर 31-1-1985 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि को उस अवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दौरान श्री के० एन० बर्मन अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[सं० एफ० 1-30/80-घारा० घारा० बी०]

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1982

S.O. 416.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. N. Barman as the Chairman of the Karbi N. C. Rural Bank, Diphu and specifies the period commencing on the 27-1-1982 and ending with the 31-1-1985 as the period for which the said Shri K. N. Barman shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 1-30/80-RRB]

क्रा० प्रा० 417.—बैंककारी विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (2क) के खंड (ख) के उपखंड (ii)

और (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त उपखंडों के प्रयोजनों के लिए निम्नलिखित बैंकों को अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात् :—

- (1) आंध्रा बैंक, हैदराबाद।
- (2) कारपोरेशन बैंक, मंगलौर।
- (3) न्यू बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली।
- (4) ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स, नई दिल्ली।
- (5) पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक, अमृतसर।
- (6) विजया बैंक, बंगलौर।

[सं० 8(37)/81-ए० सी०]

दिनेश चन्द्र, निदेशक

S.O. 417.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-section (2A) of Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government hereby notifies, for the purposes of the said sub-clauses, the following banks, namely :—

- (1) Andhra Bank, Hyderabad.
- (2) Corporation Bank, Mangalore.
- (3) New Bank of India, New Delhi.
- (4) Oriental Bank of Commerce, New Delhi.
- (5) Punjab and Sind Bank, Amritsar.
- (6) Vijaya Bank, Bangalore.

[No. 8(37)/81-AC]

DINESH CHANDRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 1982

क्रा० प्रा० 418.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970 की धारा 3 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के बाद उक्त धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ), (क) और (च) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए, भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की 2 नवम्बर, 1977 और 24 जनवरी, 1978 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 9/25/77-बी० प्रा०-I के अंतर्गत नियुक्त निदेशकों के स्थान पर जनवरी, 1982 के 18वें दिन से प्रारम्भ होने वाली तथा जनवरी, 1985 के 17वें दिन को समाप्त होने वाली 3 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. सैख अन्वर अली, उक्त बैंक के अमाकताओं के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए—धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ) के अनुसरण में।
कलकत्ता-700017
(पश्चिम बंगाल)
2. श्री वशरथ मेरली, किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए—धारा 3 की उपधारा (क) के अनुसरण में।
एट० जमापट्टार,
पी० प्रो० जमगांव,
जिला बालंगीर,
पिन-767001 (उड़ीसा)

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| 3. श्री धर्मर रज्जाक संसारी, शिल्पकारों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के अध्यक्ष, लीए-धारा 3 की उपधारा (ङ) के अनुसरण में।
बी छोटा नागपुर रीजनल, हंडलूम वीवर्स को-ऑपरेटिव यूनियन लि., बहू बाजार, रांची (बिहार) | 2. Shri Dasharath Merli, At. Junapadar P.O. Jamgaon District Balangir Pin-767001 (Orissa) | Representing the interests of farmers—in pursuance of sub-clause (c) of clause 3. |
| 4. श्री ए० के० मेहरा, मनदी लेखाकार, रेजीडेंसी रोड, श्री नगर (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर) | 3. Shri Abdul Razzaque Ansari, Chairman, The Chotanagpur Regional Handloom Weavers Co-operative Union Ltd., Bahu Bazar, Ranchi (Bihar) | Representing the interest of artisans—in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 3. |
| 5. श्री सत्य पाल, एपीजे प्राइवेट लि., एपीजे प्लेस, प्रगति भवन, जय सिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001 | 4. Shri K.K. Mehra, Chartered Accountant, Residency Road, Srinagar (Jamm & Kashmir) | In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3. |
| 6. श्री पन्ना लाल गुप्त, सलाहकार, मोनिय इंटरनेशनल, मोती महल, 195, चर्चगेट रिक्लेमेशन, बम्बई-400020 (महाराष्ट्र) | 5. Shri Satya Paul, Apeejay Private Limited, Apeejay Place, Pragati Bhawan, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001. | In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3. |
| 7. श्री मोती सिंह, गांव तथा बाकखाना जाइला, तहसील नवां शहर, जिला जालंधर (पंजाब) | 6. Shri Panna Lal Gupta, Consultant, Zenith International, Moti Mahal, 195, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-400020 (Maharashtra) | In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3. |
| 8. श्री बिद्युत बोस, पी-18, मोती हिल एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता-700074 (पश्चिम बंगाल) | 7. Shri Moti Singh, Village & P.O. Jadla, Tehsil Nawan Shehar, District Jullundur (Punjab) | In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3. |
| | 8. Shri Bidyut Bose, P-18, Motijheel Avenue, Calcutta-700074. (West Bengal) | In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3. |

[सं० एफ० 9/29/81-बी० प्रो० I]

New Delhi, the 18th January, 1982

[No. F.9/29/81-BO. I]

S.O. 418.—In pursuance of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints the following persons as Director of the United Commercial Bank for a period of three years commencing on the 18th day of January, 1982 and ending with the 17th day of January, 1985, in the place of the Directors appointed under the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) No. F. 9/25/77-BO.I, dated the 2nd November, 1977, and 24th January, 1978 to represent the interests of the persons specified in sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f) of the said clause 3 :—

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|---|---|
| Shail Anwar Ali, Merchant & Agent, 44B, Shamsul Huda Road, Calcutta-700017. (West Bengal) | Representing the interests of deposits or of the said Bank, in pursuance of sub-clause (d) of clause 3. |
|---|---|

का० प्रो० 418.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970 की धारा 3 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के बाद, उक्त धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ), (ङ) और (च) में विनिश्चित व्यक्तियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय प्रायिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की 4 नवम्बर, 1977 और 24 जनवरी, 1978 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 9/21/77-बी० प्रो०- I के अंतर्गत नियुक्त निदेशकों के स्थान पर जनवरी, 1982 के 18वें दिन से प्रारम्भ होने वाली तथा जनवरी, 1985 के 17वें दिन को समाप्त होने वाली 3 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को संलग्न बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है —

1. श्री गोपी बरगन,
लिनोलियम शोरूम,
एम०-44, कनाट सर्कस,
नई दिल्ली-110001
उक्त बैंक के जमाकर्ताओं के हितों का
प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए—धारा 3
की उपधारा (घ) के अनुसरण
में।
2. श्री रवि कृष्ण दत्त,
कृषक,
“कृष्णा विशास”,
गाजीपुर-233001
(उत्तर प्रदेश)
किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व
करने के लिए—धारा 3 की
उपधारा (ङ) के अनुसरण में।
3. श्री बी० गणपति सत्यवी,
अधीक्षक,
गवर्नमेंट कालेज ऑफ
आर्चीटेक्चर एण्ड स्कल्प्चर,
ममलपुरम-603104
(तमिलनाडु)
शिल्पकारों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व
करने के लिए—धारा 3 की
उपधारा (ङ) में अनुसरण में।
4. श्री डी० जटर्जी,
सनवी लेखाकार,
ठारा मैसर्स एल०बी० आ एंड कं०,
8, कैमक स्ट्रीट,
दूसरी मजिल,
कलकत्ता-700017
(पश्चिम बंगाल)
धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनु-
सरण में।
5. श्री डी० जे० वैष्णव,
गांधी आश्रम
गंगपुर,
पी० ओ० धीनोज, ता-चनसमा,
जिला मेहसाणा,
(गुजरात)
धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के
अनुसरण में।
6. श्री योगेन्द्र पी० त्रिवेदी,
एडवोकेट,
23 “एटलान्टा,
नरिमान प्वाइंट,
बम्बई-400021
(महाराष्ट्र)
धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनु-
सरण में।
7. श्री बी० एल० पासी,
लघु-उद्योगपति,
डी०-258, डिफेंस कालोनी
नई दिल्ली-110024.
धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनु-
सरण में।
8. श्री एस० दास गुप्ता,
सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता,
माइकेल जॉन स्मृति भवन,
राजेन्द्र पथ,
पोस्ट बॉक्स नं० 22, धनबाद,
(बिहार)
धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनु-
सरण में।

[सं० एफ० 9/25/81-बी० ओ० I]

बी० पी० साहनी, संयुक्त सचिव

the 17th day of January, 1985, in the place of the Directors appointed under the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) No. F.9/21/77-B.O. I, dated the 4th November, 1977 and 24th January, 1978 to represent the interests of the persons specified in sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f) of the said clause 3 :—

1. Shri Gopi Dargan
Linoleum Showroom,
M-44, Connaught Circus,
New Delhi-110001.
Representing the interests of
depositors of the said Bank—
in pursuance of sub-clause
(d) of clause 3.
2. Shri Ravi Krishna Datta
Agriculturist,
‘Krishna Vilas’,
Ghazipur-233001
(Uttar Pradesh)
Representing the interests of
farmers—in pursuance of
sub-clause (e) of clause 3.
3. Shri V. Ganapati Sthapati
Superintendent,
Govt. College of
Architecture and Sculpture,
Mamallapuram-603104
(Tamil Nadu)
Representing the interests of
artisans—in pursuance of
sub-clause (e) of clause 3.
4. Shri D. Chatterji
Chartered Accountant,
C/o M/s. L.B. Jha & Co.,
8, Camac Street,
2nd Floor,
Calcutta-700017
(West Bengal)
In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
of clause 3.
5. Shri D.J. Vaishnev,
Gandhi Ashram,
Gangapura,
P.O. Dhinoj Ta-Chanasma,
District Mehsana
(Gujarat)
In pursuance of Sub-clause (f)
of clause 3.
6. Shri Yogendra P. Trivedi,
Aovocate,
23, ‘Atlanta’,
Nariman Point,
Bombay-400021
(Maharashtra)
In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
of clause 3.
7. Shri B.L. Passi,
Small-Scale Industrialist,
D-258, Defence Colony,
New Delhi-110024.
In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
of clause 3.
8. Shri S. Das Gupta,
Social Worker,
Michael John Smariti
Bhawan
Rajendra Path,
Post Box No. 22, Dhanbad
(Bihar)
In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
of clause 3.

S.O. 419.—In pursuance of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints the following persons as Directors of the Central Bank of India for a period of three years commencing on the 18th day of January, 1982 and ending with

[No. F.9/25/81-B.O. I]

V. P. SAWHNEY, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 1982

क्रा० धा० 420— राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1970 की धारा 3 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के बाद, उक्त धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ), (ङ) और (च) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए, भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की 22 अक्टूबर, 1977, 20 दिसम्बर, 1977 और 19 जुलाई, 1978 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 9/22/77-बी० प्रो०-1 के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त निदेशको के स्थान पर जनवरी, 1982 के 23वें दिन से प्रारम्भ होने वाली तथा जनवरी, 1985 के 22वें दिन को समाप्त होने वाली 3 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशको के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

- 1 श्री प्रेम धार० गुप्त, उक्त बैंक के जमाकर्ताओं के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए—धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ) के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त करने के लिए—
मैसर्स पोली फार्म प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकट हाऊस, तामरिन्ड स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400023 (महाराष्ट्र)
- 2 श्री गया प्रसाद शुक्ल, किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए—धारा 3 की उपधारा (ङ) के अनुसरण में।
भूतपूर्व प्रमुख जिला परिषद, कचहरी रोड राय बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश)
- 3 श्री जयदेव बघेल, शिल्पकारों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए—धारा 3 की उपधारा (ङ) के अनुसरण में।
मृत्तिकार, कास्थ तथा पीतल धातु शेलवापादार पाड़ा, पोस्ट कोडागाव-494226 जिला बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश)
- 4 श्री धार० एस० लोधा, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के अनुसरण में।
चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, मैसर्स लोधा एण्ड कम्पनी, 14 गवर्नमेन्ट प्लेस ईस्ट, कलकत्ता-700001 (प० बंगाल)
- 5 श्री अपूर्व शाह, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के अनुसरण में।
अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक, गुजरात स्टील ट्यूब लि०, बैंक आफ इंडिया बिल्डिंग, पोस्ट बाक्स संख्या 114, भद्रा, अहमदाबाद-380001 (गुजरात)
- 6 श्री कमल किशोर गुप्त, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के अनुसरण में।
प्रबन्ध निदेशक, द्वारकानाथ स्टील स्ट्रिप लि०, सी-36, औद्योगिक एरिया, मेरठ रोड, गाजियाबाद-201003 (उत्तर प्रदेश)
- 7 श्री जगदीश राय जैन, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के अनुसरण में।
प्रबन्ध निदेशक, अजन्ता स्टील लि०, सी-20, कनाट प्लेस, नयी दिल्ली-110001

8 श्री धार० रंगास्वामी, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के अनुसरण में।
सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता,
45, रोपायेटा हाई रोड,
मद्रास-600014
(तमिलनाडु)

[सं० एफ० 9/26/81-बी० प्रो०-1]

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 1982

S.O. 420.—In pursuance of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints the following persons as Directors of the Bank of India for a period of three years commencing on the 23rd day of January, 1982 and ending with the 22nd day of January, 1985, in the place of the Directors appointed under the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) No. F. 9/22/77-BO-I., dated the 22nd October, 1977, 20th December, 1977 and 19th July, 1978 to represent the interests of the persons specified in sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f) of the said clause 3 :—

1. Shri Prem R. Gupta, Representing the interests of depositors of the said bank—
Chairman & Managing Director, in pursuance of sub-clause (d) of clause 3.
Polypharm Private Ltd., Calcut House, 8, Tamarind Street, Bombay-400023 (Maharashtra)
2. Shri Gaya Prasad Shukla, Representing the interests of farmers—in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 3.
Ex-Chief Zila Parishad, Kachahri Road, Rai Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Shri Jaidev Baghel, Representing the interests of artisans—in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 3.
Sculptor, Metal, Bronze and Brass, Bhelwapaadar Para, Post Kondagaon-494226, Distt. Bastar (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Shri R. S. Lodha, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Chartered Accountant, Lodha & Co., 14, Government Place, East Calcutta-700069 (West Bengal).
5. Shri Apoorva Shah, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Chairman & Managing Director, M/s. Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd., Bank of India Building, Post Box No. 114, Bhadra, Ahmedabad-380001 (Gujarat)
6. Shri Kamal Kishore Gupta, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Managing Director, Dwarkanath Steel Strip Ltd., C-36, Industrial Area, Meerut Road, Ghazalabad-201003 (Uttar Pradesh)

7. Shri Jagdish Rai Jain, In pursuance of sub-clause
Managing Director, (f) of clause 3.
Ajanta Tubes Ltd.,
D-20, Connaught Place,
New Delhi-110001.
8. Shri R. Rengasamy, In pursuance of sub-clause
Social worker, (f) of clause 3.
45, Royapettah High Road,
Madras-600014.
(Tamil Nadu)

[No. F 9/26/81-B.O.I]

7. श्री पी० वी० जगन्नाथ राव, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
निदेशक, अनुसरण में।
कैम्प कारपोरेशन प्राफ लिमिटेड,
"घाशा"
ग्रुपवाकट्टम,
कालीकट-673007
(केरल)
8. श्री शिवराज सिंह, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
एडवोकेट (रामपुरा), अनुसरण में।
रिवाड़ी, (हरियाणा)

[सं० एफ० 9/33/81-बी० प्रो०-1]

का० प्रो० 421.— राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना, 1970 की धारा 3 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के बाद उक्त धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ), (ङ) और (च) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए भारत सरकार, वित्त मन्त्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की 25 अक्टूबर, 1977, 9 दिसम्बर 1977 और 18 अप्रैल, 1979 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 9/29/77-बी० प्रो०-1 के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त निदेशकों के स्थान पर जनवरी, 1982 के 23वें दिन से प्रारम्भ होने वाली तथा जनवरी 1985 के 22वें दिन को समाप्त होने वाली 3 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को सिन्डिकेट बैंक के निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है —

1. सरदार प्रीति पात्र मिश्र, उक्त बैंक के जमाकर्ताओं के हितों
20-ए, पटेल पुरी का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए—
मेरठ छावनी-250001 धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ) के
(उत्तर प्रदेश) अनुसरण में।
2. श्री देव मिश्र आहुजा, किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व
सैमर्स खेम चन्द बहादुर चंद — करने के लिए - धारा 3 की
आहुजा, उपधारा (ङ) के अनुसरण में।
पोस्ट बॉक्स नं० 18,
अबोहार-152116 (पंजाब)
3. श्रीमती सुधा वी० रेड्डी, शिल्पकारों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व
2/1, पैलेस रोड, करने के लिए - धारा 3 की
बंगलूर-560052 (कर्नाटक) उपधारा (ङ) के अनुसरण में।
4. श्री सत्यनारायणा पीति, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
सैमर्स वरकवी पीति मनदी अनुसरण में।
लिखाकार,
1100, पथेरघाटी,
हैदराबाद-500002
(आंध्र प्रदेश)
5. डा० आई० जी० षड्हाण, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
प्रमुख डिपार्टमेंट प्राफ एनिमल अनुसरण में।
माहसेस गुंड डेयरी साइंस,
महात्मा फुले कृषि विद्यापीठ,
राहुरी, जिला अहमदनगर,
(महाराष्ट्र)
6. श्री ए० एन० श्रीनिवास राव, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
प्रबन्ध निदेशक, अनुसरण में।
सैमर्स हिवेल इंडस्ट्रीज लि०,
नं० 135, एल० बी० रोड,
मद्रास-600014
(तमिलनाडु)

S.O. 421 —In pursuance of clause 3 of the National-
lised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions)
Scheme 1970, the Central Government, after consultation
with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints the following
persons as Directors of the Syndicate Bank for a period of
three years commencing on the 23rd day of January, 1982
and ending with the 22nd day of January, 1985, in the place
of the Directors appointed under the notifications of the
Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department
of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) No. F 9/29/77-
BO.I., dated the 25th October, 1977, 9th December, 1977 and
18th April, 1979 to represent the interests of the persons
specified in sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f) of the said clause 3 :-

1. Sardar Priti Pal Singh Representing the interests of
20-A, Patel Puri, depositors of the said Bank—
Meerut Cantt.-250001. in pursuance of sub- clause
(Uttar Pradesh; (d) of clause 3.
2. Shri Dev Mittar Ahuja, Representing the interests of
M/s. Khem Chand Bahadar farmers—in pursuance of
Chand Ahuja, sub-clause (e) of clause 3.
Post Box No. 18.
Abohar-152116
(Punjab)
3. Mrs. Sudha V. Reddy Representing the interests
2/1, Palace Road, of artisans—in pursuance
Bangalore-560052 of sub- clause (e) of clause
(Karnataka) 3.
4. Shri Satyanarayana Peeti, In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
Chartered Accountant, of clause 3.
M/s. Varkki Peeti,
1100, Patherghatti,
Hyderabad-500002.
(Andhra Pradesh)
5. Dr. I.G. Chavan, In pursuance of sub-clause
Head, Department of (f) of clause 3.
Animal Sciences & Dairy
Sciences,
Mahatma phule Krishi
Vidyapeeth,
Rahuri, Distt, Ahmednagar,
(Maharashtra)
6. Shri A.H. Srinivasa Rao, In pursuance of sub-clause
Managing Director, (6) of clause 3.
M/s. Hivelm Industries Ltd.
No. 135, L.B. Road,
Madras-600014
(Tamil Nadu)

7. Shri P.V. Sankara Narayan In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Director,
Cashew Corporation of
India,
'ASHA'
Arachayattom,
Calicut-673007
(Kerala)

7 श्री केशव एच० कुलकर्णी, धारा 3 की उप-धारा (च) के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, अनुसरण में।
3, चेम्सफोर्ड रोड,
नई दिल्ली-110055

[सं०एफ० 9/40/81—बी०प्रो० I]
श्री० व० मीरचन्दानी, अवर सचिव

8. Shri Sheorai Singh In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Advocate
Rampura-Rewari
(Haryana)

[No. F.9/33/81-BO. I]

S.O. 422:—In pursuance of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints the following persons to be the Directors of Punjab and Sind Bank, for a period of three years commencing on the 23rd day of January, 1982 and ending with the 22nd day of January, 1985:—

का०प्रो० 432--राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना, 1980 की धारा 3 के अनुसरण में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के बाद, भारत सरकार एतद्वारा जनवरी 1982 के 23वें दिन से प्रारंभ होने वाली तथा जनवरी, 1985 के 22वें दिन को समाप्त होने वाली तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिये निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को पंजाब एण्ड सिन्ध बैंक के निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

1. श्री जसवंत सिंह कोचर उक्त बैंक के जनकर्मियों के हितों का प्रोप्राइटर, प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये धारा 3 'जगसन लैबोरेटरी, की उप-धारा (घ) के अनुसरण में।
71, सुन्दर नगर
नई दिल्ली-110003

2. श्रीमती जमुना सोनकी शिल्पकारों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये—धारा 3 की उप-धारा (घ) के अनुसरण में।
राजस्थान हथकरघा परियोजना धारा (घ) के अनुसरण में।
बोर्ड 8/474, राम नगर,
हाकनाला व्यावर (राजस्थान)

3. श्री ओम प्रकाश श्रोफ, धारा 3 की उप-धारा (च) के अनुसरण में।
सतदी लेखाकार,
3/7, बी, ग्रामफ अली रोड,
पट्टली मंजिल, फ्लैट नं० 4
नई दिल्ली-110002

4. श्री कल्याण दत्त, धारा 3 की उप-धारा (च) के अनुसरण में।
प्रोफेसर आफ इकोनॉमिक्स
जादवपुर विश्वविद्यालय,
64/1/10 बेलगछिया रोड,
कलकत्ता-700037
(पश्चिम बंगाल)

5. श्री सुरिन्द्र सिंह विरही धारा 3 की उप-धारा (च) के तकनीकी परामर्शदाता अनुसरण में।
511, सेक्टर-16,
चंडीगढ़।

6. श्री बुध सिंह आनन्द, धारा 3 की उप-धारा (च) के उद्योगपति, अनुसरण में।
"बुधवीर विला"
प्लॉट नं० 507
16वीं सड़क
छापर-टांडा रोड का क्रॉसिंग,
बम्बई-400052,
(महाराष्ट्र)।

1. Shri Jaswant Singh Kochar Representing the interests of Proprietor, despositors of the said Bank -- in pursuance of sub-clause (d) of clause 3,
Jagson Laboratories,
71, Sunder Nagar,
New Delhi-110003

2. Smt. Jamuna Solanky, Representing the interests of artisans—in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 3.
Ex-Charlman,
Rajasthan Handloom Project Board,
8/474 Ramnagar,
P.O. Beawar. (Rajasthan)

3. Shri Omprakash Shroff, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Chartered Accountant,
3/7B Asaf Ali Road,
91st Floor, Flat No. 4,
New Delhi-110002.

4. Shri Kalyan Dutt, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Professor of Economics,
Jadavpur University,
64/1/10 Belgachia Road,
Clacutta-700037,
(West Bengal)

5. Shri Surinder Singh Virahi, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Technical Consultant,
511, Sector 16,
Chandigarh

6. Shri Budh Singh Anand, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Industrialist
"Budhvira Villa"
Plot No. 507, 16th Road,
Crossing Khar-Dhanda Road,
Bombay-400052
(Maharashtra)

7. Shri Keshav H. Kulkarni, In pursuance of sub-clause (f) of clause 3.
Social Worker,
3, Chelmsford Road,
New Delhi-110055.

[No. F. 9/40/81—BO. I]

C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Dy Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 1982

दिनांक 31-10-81 के पुरान्द में कार्यभार ग्रहण कर लिया है।

[पं० सं० II(3) 10-गोप/81/540]

का० प्रा० 423.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 को उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (i) और (ii) के उपबन्ध 20 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक बैंक आफ अमेरिका पर तब तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक कि उक्त उपबन्ध भारत में हमके मुख्य कार्यालय अधिकारी पर भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम लि० के, जो कि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) के अन्तर्गत एक पञ्जीकृत कम्पनी है, बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में कार्य करने पर रोक लगाते हैं।

[संख्या 15/29/81 बी० प्रो० iii]

New Delhi, the 28th January, 1982

S.O. 423.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to the Bank of America upto 20th December, 1982 in so far as the said provisions prohibit its Chief Executive Officer in India to function as a director on the Board of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

[No. 15/29/81-B.O.III]

का० प्रा० 424.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 के उपधारा (2) के उपबन्ध 30 अगस्त, 1983 तक यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया, कलकत्ता पर तब तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक कि उक्त उपबन्ध इस बैंक पर बंधक के रूप में मैसर्स एक्मे इलेक्ट्रो इन्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के 30 प्रतिशत शेयरों से अधिक की गारंटी पर रोक लगाते हैं।

[सं० 15/30/81/बी० प्रो० III]

एन डी० बैरा, अवर सचिव

S.O. 424.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to United Bank of India, Calcutta upto the 30th August, 1983 in so far as the said provisions prohibit the bank from holding more than 30 per cent shares of M/s. Acme Electro Industries Pvt. Ltd., as pledgee.

[No. 15/30, 81-B.O.III]

N. D. BAIRA, Under Secy

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, समाहितलय, मध्य प्रदेश,

अधिसूचना क्रमांक 22/81

इंदौर, 18 जनवरी, 1982

का० प्रा० 425 — प्रशासनिक अधिकारी केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समूह 'ख' के पद पर पदोन्नत होने पर श्री एम० एम० मोटघरे ने केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क प्रभागीय कार्यालय भोपाल में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के पद पर

Central Excise Collectorate, M.P.

NOTIFICATION No. 22/81

Indore, the 18th January, 1982

S.O. 425.—Consequent upon his promotion as Administrative Officer, Central Excise, Group 'B' Shri S. M. Motghare, has assumed charge as Administrative Officer, Central Excise Div. Bhopal, in the forenoon of 31-10-81.

[C. No. II(3)10-Con/81/540]

अधिसूचना सं० 21/81

का० प्रा० 426.—अधीक्षक केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समूह 'ख' के पद पर पदोन्नत होने पर निम्नांकित निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क (च० प्रो०) में उनके नाम के आगे बर्णित गई तिथियों को अधीक्षक केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समूह 'ख' के पद पर कार्यभार ग्रहण कर लिया है।

क्र०सं० अधिकारी का नाम	नैनाती स्थान	कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तिथि
सर्वेधी		
1 आर० जी० विद्वाले	अधीक्षक (विधी) प्रभागीय कार्यालय इंदौर	2-11-81 (पूर्वाह्न)
2 एच० झंड के० बज्जी	अधीक्षक, के० उ० शु० सिहोर	30-11-81 (पूर्वाह्न)
3 वि० जे० कपाले	अधीक्षक (लेखा परीक्षा) के० उ० शु०, मुख्य कार्यालय इंदौर	16-12-81 (पूर्वाह्न)

[पं० सं० II(3) 9-गोप/81/542]

NOTIFICATION NO. 21/81

S.O. 426.—Consequent upon their promotion as Superintendent, Central Excise, Group 'B', the following Inspectors of Central Excise (S.G.), have assumed their charge as Superintendent of Central Excise, Group 'B' with effect from the dates as shown against their names :—

S. Name of the Officer	Place of Posting	Date of assumption of charge
No.		
S/Shri		
(1) R.G. Vidhale	Superintendent (Legal) Divisional Office, Indore.	23-11-81 (F.N.)
(2) H.Z.K. Bazmi	Superintendent, Central Excise, Sehore.	30-11-81 (F.N.)
(3) V.J. Kapaley	Superintendent (Audit) Hqrs. Office, Indore	16-12-81 (F.N.)

[C. No. II(3)9-Con/81/542]

अधिसूचना क्रमांक 23/81

का० आ० 427.—प्रशासनिक अधिकारी केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समूह 'ख' के पद पर पदोन्नति होने पर श्री डी० शेड० गजभिरे ने केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क प्रभागीय कार्यालय, भिलाई में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के पद पर दिनांक 23-12-81 के पत्राज्ञा में कार्यभार ग्रहण कर लिया है।

[प० सं० II(3)10-गोप/81/541]

NOTIFICATION NO. 23/81

S.O. 427.—Consequent upon his promotion as Administrative Officer, Central Excise, Group 'B' Shri D. Z. Gajbhiye, has assumed charge as Administrative Officer, Central Excise, Divisional Office, Bhilai in the forenoon of 23-12-81.

[C. No. II(3)10-Con/81/541]

अधिसूचना सं० 20/81

का० आ० 428.—श्री एन० एल० चोपड़ा, अधीक्षक केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समूह 'ख' मध्य प्रदेश इंदौर, निवृत्ति की आयु प्राप्त करने पर दिनांक 30-9-81 के प्रपराह्ण से शासकीय सेवा से निवृत्त हो गये हैं।

[प० सं० II(3)9-गोप/81/543]

एस० के० धर, समाहर्ता

NOTIFICATION NO. 20/81

S.O. 428.—Shri N. L. Chopra, Superintendent, Central Excise, Group 'B' of Madhya Pradesh Collectorate, Indore, having attained the age of superannuation, has retired from Government service in the afternoon of 30-9-81.

[C. No. II(3)9-Con/81/543]
S. K. DHAR, Collector

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(वस्त्र विभाग)

(वस्त्र आयुक्त का कार्यालय)

बम्बई, 2 नवम्बर, 1981

का० आ० 429.—वस्त्र आयुक्त, श्री एम० सी० परीक को, अगले आदेशों तक, दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 1981 से, वस्त्र आयुक्त का कार्यालय, बम्बई में, नियमित सहायक निदेशक, द्वितीय श्रेणी (पी और डी) के रूप में सहर्ष नियुक्त करने हैं।

[सं० प्रशा० 1-37(4)/3602]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Department of Textiles)

(Office of the Textile Commissioner)

Bombay, the 2nd November, 1981

S.O. 429.—The Textile Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri M. C. Pareek, as Assistant Director Grade II (P&D) on a regular basis with effect from 7th September, 1981 and until further orders in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

[No. EST. I. 37(4)/3602]

का० आ० 430.—वस्त्र आयुक्त, श्री पी० डी० केनी, को अगले आदेशों तक, दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 1981 से, वस्त्र आयुक्त का कार्यालय, बम्बई में, नियमित सहायक निदेशक, द्वितीय श्रेणी (पी० और डी) के रूप में सहर्ष नियुक्त करने हैं।

[सं० प्रशा० 1-37(4)/3608]

S.O. 430.—The Textile Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri P. D. Keny, as Assistant Director, Grade II(P&D) on a regular basis with effect from 7th September, 1981 and until further orders in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

[No. EST. I. 37(4)/3608]

का० आ० 431.—वस्त्र आयुक्त, श्री पी० के० महाजन को, अगले आदेशों तक, दिनांक 7 सितम्बर 1981 से वस्त्र आयुक्त कार्यालय बम्बई में नियमित सहायक निदेशक द्वितीय श्रेणी (पी और डी) के रूप में सहर्ष नियुक्त करने हैं।

[सं० प्रशा० 1-37(4)/3614]

S.O. 431.—The Textile Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri P. K. Mahajan, as Assistant Director, Grade II (P&D) on a regular basis with effect from 7th September, 1981 and until further orders in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

[No. EST. I. 37(4)/3614]

का० आ० 432.—वस्त्र आयुक्त श्री बी० के० राय को अगले आदेशों तक दिनांक 7 सितम्बर 1981 से वस्त्र आयुक्त कार्यालय बम्बई में नियमित सहायक निदेशक द्वितीय श्रेणी (पी और डी) के रूप में सहर्ष नियुक्त करने हैं।

[सं० प्रशा० 1-37(4)/3620]

S.O. 432.—The Textile Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri B. K. Roy, as Assistant Director Grade II (P&D) on a regular basis with effect from 7th September, 1981 and until further orders in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

[No. EST. I. 37(4)/3620]

का० आ० 433.—वस्त्र आयुक्त श्री ए० एम० शंकर रामन को अगले आदेशों तक दिनांक 7 सितम्बर 1981 से वस्त्र आयुक्त कार्यालय बम्बई में नियमित सहायक निदेशक द्वितीय श्रेणी (पी और डी) के रूप में सहर्ष नियुक्त करने हैं।

[सं० प्रशा० 1-37(4)/3626]

S.O. 433.—The Textile Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri A. S. Sankara Raman, as Assistant Director, Grade II (P&D) on a regular basis with effect from 7th September, 1981 and until further orders in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

[No. EST. I. 37(4)/3626]

का० आ० 434.—वस्त्र आयुक्त श्री बी० बी० दास को अगले आदेशों तक दिनांक 7 सितम्बर 1981 से वस्त्र आयुक्त का कार्यालय बम्बई में नियमित सहायक निदेशक द्वितीय श्रेणी (पी और डी) के रूप में सहर्ष नियुक्त करने हैं।

[सं० प्रशा० 1-37(4)/3632]

S.O. 434.—The Textile Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri B. B. Das, as Assistant Director, Grade II (P&D) on a regular basis with effect from 7th September, 1981 and until further orders in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

[No. EST. I. 37(4)/3632]

का० आ० 435.—वस्त्र आयुक्त श्री पशुपती सेन को, अगले आदेशों तक दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 1981 से वस्त्र आयुक्त कार्यालय, बम्बई में, नियमित सहायक निदेशक, द्वितीय श्रेणी (पी और डी) के रूप में सहर्ष नियुक्त करने हैं।

[सं० प्रशा० 1-37(4)/3638]

टी० रामचन्द्र राव, संयुक्त वस्त्र आयुक्त

S.O. 435.—The Textile Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shri Pashupati Sen, as Assistant Director, Grade II (P&D) on a regular basis with effect from 7th September, 1981 and until further orders in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

[No. EST. I. 37(4)/3638]

T. RAMACHANDRA RAO, Jt. Textile Commissioner

मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात निर्यात का आयात

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर 1981

का० आ० 130—सर्वश्री पद्मा पैकेजिंग प्रा० लिमिटेड, प्लेट नं० 1, यशवंत प्लेस, चण्क्यापुरी नई दिल्ली-110021 को मूल विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्तर्गत को-एक्स्ट्रुड्ड फिल्म के निर्माण के लिए पूर्जागत मूल्य के आयात के लिए 15,10,501/- रुपए (केवल पन्द्रह लाख दस हजार पांच सौ एक रुपए) (डीएम 274986 और यू० एस० डालर 32760) का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी०सी०जी०/2074639/सी/एक्सएक्स/70/एच०/78/सी० जी० 3 दिनांक 23-1-79 प्रदान किया गया था। फर्म ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस का मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। आरो यह बताया गया है कि लाइसेंस की मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति मद्रास के सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत की और 12,38,674 रुपए तक उसका उपयोग हो चुका है और उसमें 2,71,827/- रुपए यू० एस० डालर 32760 की अप्रयुक्त धनराशि भेष है।

2 अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने दिल्ली के उच्च न्यायालय के नोटरी पब्लिक के सम्मुख विधिवत शपथ लेकर स्टाम्प कागज पर एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी०सी०जी०/2074639/सी/एक्सएक्स/70 एच० 78/सी०जी० 3 दिनांक 23-1-79 की मूल मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रतिकर्ष से खो गई अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। दयाशील आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 के उपखंड 9 (सी० सी०) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर सर्वश्री पद्मा पैकेजिंग प्रा० लि० को जारी की गई उसका मूल मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति सं० पी०सी०जी०/2074639 दिनांक 23-1-79 ग्राह्य रद्द की जाती है।

1. उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति पार्टी की अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[स सी०जी० III/936/78/21]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORT & EXPORTS,
ORDERS

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1981

S.O. 436.—M/s. Padma Packages Pvt. Limited, Flat No. 1, Yashwant Place, Chankya Puri, New Delhi-110021 were granted an import licence No. P/CG/2074639/C/XX/70/H/78/CG III dated 23-1-79 for Rs. 15,10,501/- (Rupees Fifteen lakhs, Ten thousand Five hundred & one only) DM 274986 and US \$ 32760 for import of capital goods for the manufacture of Co-extruded films under Free Foreign Exchange. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of Exchange Control Purposes copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Exchange Control copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It has further been stated that the Exchange Control Purposes copy of the licence was registered with Madras Customs authority and has been utilised to the extent of Rs. 12,38,674/- leaving a balance of Rs. 2,71,827/- (US \$ 32720) being unutilized.

2. In support of their content, on, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public Delhi High Court, I am accordingly satisfied that the original Exchange Control Purposes copy of import licence No. P/CG/2074639/C/XX/70/H/78/CG. III dated 23-1-79 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9 (cc) of the Import (Control) order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original Exchange Control Purposes copy No. P/CG/2074639 dated 23-1-79 issued to M/s. Padma Packages Pvt Ltd., is hereby cancelled.

4. A duplicate Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued to the party separately.

[No. CG. III/936/78/21]

का०आ० 137—सर्वश्री मोनोटाइप इंडिया लि० 12 गवर्नमेंट प्लेस पूर्वी कलकत्ता नो 77-78 वर्ष की नीति के अनुसार यू०एस० मूल की मशीनो और उपकरणों के लिए केवल अनुमति प्राप्त पूर्वी के आयात के लिये 18,75,000 रुपये मूल्य के लिये एक आयात लाइसेंस नं० पी०ई०/2813361/आर/एम जी०/67/एच/77, दिनांक 1-4-78 जारी किया गया था।

2. सर्वश्री मोनोटाइप इंडिया लि० ने उक्त आयात लाइसेंस के लिये अनुलिपि मुद्रा विनिमय, नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति जारी करने के लिये इस आधार पर निवेदन किया है कि उक्त मूल मुद्रा विनिमय प्रयोजन प्रति कलकत्ता सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत करने और आशिक रूप से प्रयोग किये जाने के बाद खो गई है/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। लाइसेंस धारी इस बात पर राजी हैं और चयन बचन देता है कि यदि मूल लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय प्रयोजन नियंत्रण प्रति बाद में मिल जायेगी तो उसे इस कार्यालय को रिकार्ड के लिये कोश देगा।

3. सर्वश्री मोनोटाइप इंडिया लि० ने आयात-तयारी (फराई) पुस्तिका, 1981-82 के परिशिष्ट 15 की कटिका 352 के अनुसार एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अंतर्दृष्टावर्ग इस बात में संतुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी०ई०/2813361/आर/एम जी०/67/एच/77 दिनांक 1-4-78 की मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है / अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निवेदन देता है कि आवेदक को लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिये। मूल लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति एम० द्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

4. आयात लाइसेंस का मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[एक० नं० 116/यूकेआईएमजी/77-78/जी एच एम]

शकर चन्द, उप मुख्य निर्यात आयात-निर्यात

S.O. 437—M/s. Monotype India Ltd., 12 Government Place East, Calcutta, was granted an Import Licence No. P/CG/2813361/R/MG/67/H/77 dated 1-4-78 for Rs. 18,75,000 only for the import of permissible types of spares required for machinery and equipments of U.K. origin as per policy for the period 1977-78.

2. M/s. Monotype India Ltd., have now requested for the issue of duplicate copy of Exchange Purposes Copy of the above licence on the ground that the original Exchange Control Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced after having been registered with Calcutta Customs Authority and utilised partly M/s. Monotype India Ltd., agrees, and undertakes to return the original Exchange Control Purposes Copy of the licence if traced later on to this Office for record.

3. In support of their contention M/s. Monotype India Ltd., have filed an affidavit as required in Para. 352 of Chapter XV of Hand Book of Import Export Procedures, 1981-82. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Exchange Control Purposes copy of Import Licence No. P/CG/2813361/R/MG/67/H/77 dated 1-4-78 has been lost/misplaced and directs that duplicate copy of the Exchange Control Purposes Copy of the licence may be issued to the applicant. The original Exchange Control Purposes copy of the licence has been cancelled.

4. The duplicate copy of Exchange Control Purposes copy of the Import Licence is being issued separately.

[F. No. 116/UKIMG/77-78/GLS]

SHANKAR CHAND, Dy. Controller
of Imports and Exports

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 1982

क्र० प्र० 438.—श्रीमती नरिन्दर कौर साहनी 58, भालेन स्ट्रीट पश्चिमी-4000 डुसेल्डोर-13, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, को 1981-82 वर्ष के दौरान संयुक्त सूची के अनुसार एक नए स्वचालित कम्पाइल हार्वेस्टर के आयात के लिए 2,81,931 रुपए मूल्य के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी० सी० जी० 2082991 / सी० / एक सं० 80 / एच० / 81/सी०जी०-1, 17-8-1981 जारी किया गया था।

2. श्रीमती नरिन्दर कौर साहनी ने उक्त आयात लाइसेंस के लिए अनुलिपि लाइसेंस सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति दोनों प्रदान करने के लिए इस आधार पर निवेदन किया है कि उनसे मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति दोनों बिना पंजीकृत कराए और बिना प्रयोग में लाए ही खो गई है / अस्थायित्व हो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी इस बात पर राजी है और बताने देता है कि यदि मूल लाइसेंस सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति दोनों वाप में मिला जाएगा तो उसे इस कार्यालय को रिफाई के लिए लौटा देगा।

3. श्रीमती नरिन्दर कौर साहनी ने आयात-निर्यात क्रियाविधि पुस्तिका 1981-82 के परिशिष्ट 15 की कड़िका 352 के अनुसार एक शपथ पत्र दायित्व किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी इस बात से संतुष्ट है कि मूल लाइसेंस (सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति) खो गई है और निवेदन देता है कि आवश्यकता का लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति (सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति दोनों) जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां एन० द्वारा रद्द की जाती हैं।

4. आयात लाइसेंस की (सीमा-शुल्क निकासी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति दोनों) अनुलिपि प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[मि० सं० 825/81-आई० एन० ए०/10सी०जी०-1/1094]

भवदीय

बी० के० मेहता उप-मुख्य निदेशक, आयात एवं निर्यात
कृते मुख्य निदेशक, आयात एवं निर्यात

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1982

S.O. 438.—Mrs. Narinder Kaur Sawhney, resident of 58, Bhaleen Str. Western-4000 Dusseldorf-13, West Germany, was granted an Import Licence No. P/CG/2082991/C/XX/80/H/1/CG.I dated 17-8-1981 for Rs. 2,81,831 only for the import of one No. Self Propelled Combine Harvester as per list attached thereto during the period 1981-82.

2. Mrs. Narinder Kaur Sawhney has now requested for the issue of duplicate copy of both the Customs Purposes Copy & Exchange Purposes Copy of the above Import Licence on the ground that the original Customs and Exchange Purposes Copies have been lost/misplaced without being registered and without being utilized. The Licensee agrees and undertakes to return the original Customs and Exchange Control Purposes Copies of the licence if traced later, to this Office for record.

3. In support of her contention Mrs. Narinder Kaur Sawhney has filed an affidavit as required in Para 352 of Chapter V of Hand-Book of Import Export Procedures 1981-82. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs and Exchange Control Purposes Copies of Import Licence No. P/CG/2082991 dated 17-8-81 has been lost/misplaced and directs that duplicate copies of both the Customs and Exchange

Control Purposes Copies of the licence may be issued to the applicant. The original of both the Customs and Exchange Control Purposes Copies of the licence have been cancelled.

4. The duplicate copies of both the Customs and Exchange Control Purposes Copies of the Import Licence are being issued separately.

[F. No. 825/81/INSA/10/CG.I/1094.]

Yours faithfully,

V. K. MEHTA, Dy. Chief Controller of
Imports and Exports
For Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1982

क्र० प्र० 439.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा से जलन्धर (पंजाब) तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन के लिए पार्श्व लाइन इंडियन प्रायंट कांफिशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यह: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन० द्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्श्व लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आदेश एन० द्वारा घोषित किया है।

वशत कि उक्त भूमि में जितने भी कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पार्श्व लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप नक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन प्रायंट कांफिशन निमिटिड, मथुरा जलन्धर पार्श्व लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, 705, मोता सिंह नगर जलन्धर को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिवृष्ट। यह भी कथन करेंगे कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची				
तहसील : जालन्धर	जिला : जालन्धर	राज्य : पंजाब		
नाम ग्राम	खसरा नं०	है०	ए०	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
सेमी				
ह० नं० 186	10/12 मिन	0	08	60
	10/13 मिन	0	00	00
	10/17 मिन	0	00	51
	10/18 मिन	0	13	41
	10/19 मिन	0	02	28
	10/23/1 मिन	0	01	01
	10/24/1 मिन	0	01	01
	10/24/2 मिन	0	10	63
	10/25 मिन	0	00	00
	17/21/2 मिन	0	02	78
	18/1/2 मिन	0	03	34
	18/9 मिन	0	05	57
	18/10 मिन	0	10	88

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सेमी ह० न० १८६ (अरी)	१८/१२ मिन १८/१३ मिन १८/१६/३ मिन १८/१७ मिन १८/१८ मिन १८/२४ मिन १८/२५ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ० ०	०९ ०७ ०० ११ ०६ ०२ १३	६० ८१ ०० ६४ ५९ ०२ ४१	तलहन ह० न० १८५	१४/१९ मिन १४/२० मिन १४/२२ मिन १४/२३/१ मिन १४/२३/२ मिन १४/२४/२ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ०	०८ ०४ ०५ ०७ ०२ ००	३५ ९१ ३१ ०९ २६ ००
	१९/४ मिन ^१ १९/५ मिन	० ०	०० १२	०० १०		२७/१२ मिन २७/१९/१ मिन २७/१८/२ मिन २७/१९ मिन २७/२३/१ मिन २७/२४/१ मिन २७/२४/२ मिन २७/२५ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ० ० ०	०१ ०३ ०७ ०६ ०८ ०६ ०३ ००	०१ ०१ ०८ ०७ ५४ ८३ ०१ २५
	२६/१/१ मिन २६/१/२ मिन	० ०	०० ०९	२५ ११		२८/३ मिन २८/४ मिन	० ०	०२ ०५	०२ ०६
	२६/२ मिन २६/७ मिन २६/८ मिन २६/९ मिन २६/१३ मिन २६/१४/१ मिन २६/१४/२ मिन २६/१५/१ मिन २६/१६/१ मिन २६/१६/२ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ०	०६ ०० १२ ०५ ०१ ०० १२ ०३ ०४ ०३	८३ २५ १४ ८२ २६ २५ ९० ५४ ५५ ०४		२९/४/२ मिन २९/५ मिन २९/६ मिन	० ० ०	०१ १३ ००	०१ ६६ ००
	२७/२० मिन २७/२१ मिन २७/२२ मिन	० ० ०	०५ ०८ ०९	५७ १० ६१		३०/१ मिन ३०/९/२ मिन ३०/१०/१ मिन ३०/१०/२ मिन ३०/१२ मिन ३०/१३/१ मिन ३०/१३/२ मिन ३०/१७/३ मिन ३०/१७/४ मिन ३०/१८/१ मिन ३०/१८/२ मिन ३०/२४ मिन ३०/२५ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ०	०२ ०४ ०५ ०५ ०९ ०० ०७ ०१ ०९ ०५ ०० ०३ १२	०२ ८१ ३१ ९२ ३६ ०० ५९ ०१ ८७ ८२ ७६ ५४ १४
	३३/११ मिन ३३/१९/१ मिन ३३/१९/२ मिन ३३/२०/१ मिन ३३/२०/२ मिन ३३/२२/१ मिन ३३/२२/२ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ० ०	०४ ०० ०६ ०० १० ०५ ०२	०५ ५१ ०७ २५ ६४ ५७ २८	तलहन ह० न० १८५	३१/२१ मिन	०	००	२५
	३४/२ मिन ३४/४ मिन ३४/६ मिन ३४/७ मिन ३४/८ मिन ३४/१४ मिन ३४/१५ मिन ३४/३ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ० ० ०	०४ ०० ०१ १३ ०१ ०० १२ ११	८१ ०० २६ ६६ ७७ २५ ६५ ८९		४०/१ मिन ४०/२/२ मिन ४०/८/२ मिन ४०/९ मिन ४०/१३/१ मिन ४०/१३/२ मिन ४०/१४ मिन ४०/१६ मिन ४०/१७ मिन	० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ०	१३ ०२ ०५ १० ०२ ०४ ०८ ०७ ०४	४१ ५३ ८२ ५१ २८ ०५ १० ८४ ८१
	५०/२ मिन ५१ मिन ५३ मिन ५४ मिन	० ० ० ०	१० ०२ ०२ ०१	३७ ५३ ७८ ०१		४१/५ मिन	०	०१	०१
	६६/१ मिन ९३ मिन १०३ मिन	० ० ०	०२ ०१ ०१	०२ २६ ०१		५०/११ मिन ५०/१२/१ मिन ५०/१८ मिन	० ० ०	१२ ०० ०१	१४ ०० ७७

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
बलहून ह० नं० 185 (अरी)	50/19 मिन	0	13	41		11/3/1 मिन	0	00	00
	50/20/1 मिन	0	01	01		11/3/3 मिन	0	05	31
	50/22 मिन	0	00	00		11/7 मिन	0	08	60
	50/23 मिन	0	12	14		11/8 मिन	0	08	60
	50/24 मिन	0	04	55		11/14 मिन	0	05	31
	51/16/6	0	07	59		11/15 मिन	0	11	89
	51/15 मिन	0	03	54		11/16 मिन	0	02	02
	53/4/1 मिन	0	09	10		12/11/1 मिन	0	00	00
	53/4/2 मिन	0	00	00		12/19 मिन	0	01	26
	53/4/3 मिन	0	00	51		12/20/1 मिन	0	06	07
	53/4/4 मिन	0	01	01		12/20/2 मिन	0	05	57
	53/5/1 मिन	0	01	01		12/21/2 मिन	0	00	25
	53/5/2 मिन	0	04	81		12/22 मिन	0	12	65
	53/5/3 मिन	0	01	52		12/23 मिन	0	03	54
	53/6 मिन	0	06	93					
	54/10/1 मिन	0	06	58		14/3 मिन	0	10	37
	54/10/2 मिन	0	03	04		14/4 मिन	0	06	83
	54/11 मिन	0	04	55		14/6 मिन	0	01	77
	54/12 मिन	0	01	77		14/7/1 मिन	0	02	53
						14/7/2 मिन	0	01	77
						14/27 मिन	0	01	26
	95 मिन	0	01	01	पूर्णपुर				
	97 मिन	0	00	76	ह० नं० 190	16/21 मिन	0	00	25
	111 मिन	0	03	29					
	122/ मिन	0	01	26		18/2/2 मिन	0	08	60
	382 मिन	0	01	26		18/7 मिन	0	01	26
	383 मिन	0	01	01		18/8 मिन	0	33	66
	385 मिन	0	01	01		18/9 मिन	0	01	77
	415 मिन	0	00	51		18/13 मिन	0	00	25
						18/14 मिन	0	12	65
घनोवाली						18/15 मिन	0	03	79
ह० नं० 189	2/10 मिन	0	04	55		18/16/1 मिन	0	09	87
	2/11 मिन	0	09	36					
	2/12 मिन	0	05	82		19/20/1 मिन	0	03	29
	2/19	0	00	51		19/20/2 मिन	0	03	29
	3/4/1 मिन	0	07	84		19/21 मिन	0	07	08
	3/4/2 मिन	0	01	01		19/22/1 मिन	0	05	31
	3/5/1 मिन	0	01	52		19/22/2 मिन	0	03	79
	3/6/1 मिन	0	04	55					
	3/6/2 मिन	0	02	78		22/11 मिन	0	04	81
	3/6/3 मिन	0	04	55		22/20 मिन	0	04	05
	3/7/1 मिन	0	00	25					
						23/2/2 मिन	0	02	02
बामोवरपुर						23/3 मिन	0	10	88
ह० नं० 187	6/20 मिन	0	00	25		23/4 मिन	0	00	00
	6/21 मिन	0	13	91		23/6 मिन	0	01	77
	6/22/1 मिन	0	01	52		23/7 मिन	0	13	66
	6/22/2 मिन	0	00	25		23/8 मिन	0	01	26
	7/16 मिन	0	04	81		23/14 मिन	0	00	00
	7/25/1 मिन	0	01	52		23/15 मिन	0	12	14
	11/1 मिन	0	00	00		33 मिन	00	06	07
	11/2 मिन	0	11	89		40 मिन	0	01	26
						42 मिन	0	01	77

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
पूर्णपुर-जारी	164 मिन	0	02	53	नंगल शामा	15/24/2 मिन	0	00	25
ह० न० 190	169 मिन	0	01	01	ह० न० 219-जारी	15/24/3 मिन	0	00	25
	170 मिन	0	00	76		15/25/1 मिन	0	01	05
डिलवा						15/25/2 मिन	0	08	10
ह० न० 191	3/15 मिन	0	06	83					
	3/16/1 मिन	0	01	77		16/7 मिन	0	00	25
	3/16/2 मिन	0	00	00		16/14 मिन	0	03	79
						16/15 मिन	0	12	11
	4/11/1 मिन	0	00	00		19/12 मिन	0	01	01
	4/19/2 मिन	0	00	00		19/2/1 मिन	0	02	28
	4/20/1 मिन	0	01	77		19/2/2 मिन	0	09	60
	4/20/3 मिन	0	02	28		19/3 मिन	0	05	06
	4/20/4 मिन	0	03	54		19/7/1 मिन	0	02	78
	4/22 मिन	0	14	67		19/7/2 मिन	0	04	30
	4/23 मिन	0	05	31		19/8/1 मिन	0	06	83
						19/8/2 मिन	0	01	77
	6/21 मिन	0	07	08		19/14/2 मिन	0	06	58
						19/15 मिन	0	04	55
	7/10/1 मिन	0	04	05					
	7/10/2 मिन	0	04	55		46 मिन	0	01	52
	7/11/1 मिन	0	04	05		47/ मिन	0	03	04
	7/12 मिन	0	11	64		50 मिन	0	01	01
	7/13 मिन	0	04	05		51 मिन	0	00	76
	7/16 मिन	0	05	82		217 मिन	0	01	01
	7/17/2 मिन	0	00	76		218 मिन	0	00	51
	7/17/3 मिन	0	06	58	लाहौ बासी				
	7/18/2 मिन	0	00	25	ह० न० 220	5/23 मिन	0	02	78
	7/18/3 मिन	0	08	10		5/24 मिन	0	09	61
	7/25 मिन	0	07	59					
						6/4 मिन	0	04	05
	8/3/1 मिन	0	05	06		6/5/1 मिन	0	11	89
	8/3/2 मिन	0	02	28		6/5/2 मिन	0	00	51
	8/4/2 मिन	0	01	01		6/6 मिन	0	01	01
	8/4/3 मिन	0	11	64					
	8/5/5 मिन	0	01	26		7/1 मिन	0	00	51
	8/6 मिन	0	11	13		7/9 मिन	0	00	51
	8/7 मिन	0	00	51		7/10 मिन	0	11	64
						7/12 मिन	0	10	12
	48 मिन	0	02	02		7/13 मिन	0	07	08
	49 मिन	0	01	01		7/17/2 मिन	0	09	87
	67/1 मिन	0	00	76		7/18 मिन	0	06	83
	69 मिन	0	00	51		7/24/2 मिन	0	03	54
	266 मिन	0	00	76		7/25 मिन	0	12	65
नंगल शामा						8/21 मिन	0	00	51
ह० न० 219	14/21 मिन	0	07	34		11/21 मिन	0	02	28
						12/1 मिन	0	12	40
	15/11 मिन	0	10	37		12/2/1 मिन	0	02	53
	15/12 मिन	0	00	51		12/8 मिन	0	07	34
	15/17 मिन	0	03	54		12/9/1 मिन	0	03	79
	15/18 मिन	0	11	13		12/9/2 मिन	0	01	77
	15/19 मिन	0	11	64		12/9/3 मिन	0	04	81
	15/20 मिन	0	01	77		12/13/1 मिन	0	05	57
	15/23 मिन	0	00	00		12/14/1 मिन	0	03	04
	15/24/1 मिन	0	07	59		12/14/2 मिन	0	03	54

1	2	3	4	5
लाडेवाली	12/16/1 मिन	0	04	81
ह० नं० 220-जारी	12/16/2 मिन	0	04	55
	12/14/3 मिन	0	03	54
	12/17 मिन	0	03	04
	12/25 मिन	0	08	60
	12/28 मिन	0	01	77
	19/1 मिन	0	11	64
	19/9/2 मिन	0	04	81
	19/10 मिन	0	07	08
	19/12/1 मिन	0	10	63
	14/12/3 मिन	0	01	01
	19/18 मिन	0	06	07
	19/19/1 मिन	0	04	55
	19/19/2 मिन	0	00	76
	23/1 मिन	0	06	32
	19/23/3 मिन	0	03	29
	21/1 मिन	0	00	25
	21/7 मिन	0	06	32
	21/8 मिन	0	12	14
	21/9 मिन	0	11	13
	21/10/1 मिन	0	00	51
	21/10/2 मिन	0	04	55
	21/14/1 मिन	0	01	77
	22/3/2 मिन	0	04	30
	22/4/1 मिन	0	04	05
	22/4/2 मिन	0	07	08
	22/5 मिन	0	05	06
	22/6 मिन	0	06	07
	22/7/1 मिन	0	01	01
	59 मिन	0	04	81
	60 मिन	0	00	51
	62 मिन	0	00	76
	62/1 मिन	0	00	76
	63 मिन	0	00	76
	64 मिन	0	01	01
	65 मिन	0	00	76
	66 मिन	0	00	51
	70 मिन	0	01	01
	74 मिन	0	01	52
	79 मिन	0	01	77
	404 मिन	0	00	51
जालंधर शहर 307	19618/9388 से			
	9375 मिन	0	24	00
	9388/9366 से			
	9375 मिन	0	01	92
सुवि पिंड	32/4/1/1 मिन	0	05	31
ह० नं० 217	32/6/मिन	0	09	36
	32/7/1 मिन	0	03	54
	32/7/2 मिन	0	00	51
	33/10 मिन	0	02	78
	33/11 मिन	0	10	12
	33/12 मिन	0	00	76

सरकारी/लोकल बाडोज की भूमि की सूचि जो कि मथुरा जालंधर पाईप लाइन पर तहसील व जिला जालंधर (पंजाब) में प्राप्ति है।

नाम ग्राम व ह० नं०	खसरा नं०	ह०	ऐ०	वर्गमी
बामोदर ह० नं० 187	24 मिन	0	03	29
डिलवा ह० नं० 191	42 मिन	0	04	30
	44 मिन	0	00	51
लाडेवाली ह० नं० 220	72 मिन	0	05	57
सूची पिंड ह० नं० 215	42 मिन	0	02	78

[सं० 12020/12/81-प्र०]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZER

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1982

S.O. 439.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum products from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh to Jullundur in Punjab pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited ;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mathura-Jullundur Pipeline 705, Motasingh Nagar, Jullundur (Pb.) ;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Jullundur	Distt : Jullundur	State : Punjab
Name of Village	Khasra No.	Area
		H A Sq. M
1	2	3 4 5
Semi H.No. 186	10/12 Min	0 08 60
	10/13 Min	0 00 00
	10/17 Min	0 00 51
	10/18 Min	0 13 41
	10/19 Min	0 02 28
	10/23/1 Min	0 01 01
	10/24/1 Min	0 01 01
	10/24/2 Min	0 10 63
	10/25 Min	0 00 00
	17/21/2 Min	0 02 78
	18/1/2 Min	0 03 54
	18/1 Min	0 05 57
	18/10 Min	0 10 88
	18/12 Min	0 08 60
	18/13 Min	0 07 84
	18/16/3 Min	0 00 00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Semi H.No. 186	18/17 Min	0	11	64	Talhan H.No. 185	30/10/1 Min	0	05	31
—Contd.	18/18 Min	0	06	58	—Contd.	30/10/2 Min	0	05	82
	18/24 Min	0	02	02		30/12 Min	0	02	36
	18/25 Min	0	13	41		30/13/1 Min	0	00	00
	19/4 Min	0	00	00		30/13/2 Min	0	07	59
	19/5 Min	0	12	40		30/17/3 Min	0	01	01
	26/1/1 Min	0	00	25		30/17/4 Min	0	09	87
	26/1/2 Min	0	09	11		30/18/1 Min	0	05	82
	26/2 Min	0	06	83		30/18/2 Min	0	00	76
	26/7 Min	0	00	25		30/24 Min	0	03	54
	26/8 Min	0	12	14		30/25 Min	9	12	14
	26/9 Min	0	05	82		31/21 Min	0	00	25
	26/13 Min	0	01	26		40/1 Min	0	13	41
	26/14/1 Min	0	00	25		40/2/2 Min	0	02	53
	26/14/2 Min	0	12	90		40/8/2 Min	0	05	82
	26/15/1 Min	0	03	54		40/9 Min	0	10	51
	26/16/1 Min	0	04	55		40/13/1 Min	0	02	28
	26/16/2 Min	0	03	04		40/13/2 Min	0	04	05
	27/20 Min	0	05	57		40/14 Min	0	03	10
	27/21 Min	0	08	10		40/16 Min	0	07	84
	27/22 Min	0	09	61		40/17 Min	0	04	81
	33/11 Min	0	04	05		41/5 Min	0	01	01
	33/19/1 Min	0	00	51		50/11 Min	0	12	14
	33/19/2 Min	0	06	07		50/12/1 Min	0	00	00
	33/20/1 Min	0	00	25		50/18 Min	0	01	77
	33/20/2 Min	0	10	63		50/19 Min	0	13	41
	33/22/1 Min	0	05	57		50/20/1 Min	0	01	01
	33/22/2 Min	0	02	28		50/22 Min	0	00	00
	34/2 Min	0	04	81		50/23 Min	0	12	14
	34/4 Min	0	00	00		50/24 Min	0	04	55
	34/6 Min	0	01	26		51/6 Min	0	07	59
	34/7 Min	0	13	66		51/15 Min	0	03	54
	34/8 Min	0	01	77		53/4/1 Min	0	08	10
	34/14 Min	0	00	25		53/4/2 Min	0	00	00
	34/15 Min	0	12	65		53/4/3 Min	0	00	51
	34/3 Min	0	11	89		53/4/4 Min	0	01	01
	50/2 Min	0	10	37		53/5/1 Min	0	01	01
	51 Min	0	02	53		53/5/2 Min	0	04	81
	53 Min	0	02	78		53/5/3 Min	0	01	52
	54 Min	0	01	01		53/6 Min	0	06	83
	66/1 Min	0	02	02		54/10/1 Min	0	06	58
	95 Min	0	01	26		54/10/2 Min	0	03	04
	103 Min	0	01	01		54/11 Min	0	04	55
						54/12 Min	0	01	77
						95 Min	0	01	01
						97 Min	0	00	76
						111 Min	0	03	29
						122 Min	0	01	26
						382 Min	0	01	26
						383 Min	9	01	01
						385 Min	0	01	01
						415 Min	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Damodar Pur H.No. 187	6/20 Min	0	00	25	Dilwan H. No. 191	4/22 Min	0	14	67
	6/21 Min	0	13	91	---Contd.	4/23 Min	0	05	31
	6/22/1 Min	0	01	52		6/21 Min	0	07	08
	6/22/2 Min	0	00	25		7/10/1 Min	0	04	05
	7/16 Min	0	04	81		7/10/2 Min	0	04	55
	7/25/1 Min	0	01	52		7/11/1 Min	0	04	05
	11/1 Min	0	00	00		7/12 Min	0	11	64
	11/2 Min	0	11	89		7/13 Min	0	04	05
	11/3/1 Min	0	00	00		7/16 Min	0	05	82
	11/3/3 Min	0	05	31		7/17/2 Min	0	00	76
	11/7 Min	0	08	60		7/17/3 Min	0	06	58
	11/8 Min	0	08	60		7/18/2 Min	0	00	25
	11/14 Min	0	05	31		7/18/3 Min	0	08	10
	11/15 Min	0	11	89		7/25 Min	0	07	59
	11/16 Min	0	02	02		8/3/1 Min	0	05	06
	12/11/1 Min	0	00	00		8/3/2 Min	0	02	28
	12/19 Min	0	01	26		8/4/2 Min	0	01	01
	12/20/1 Min	0	06	07		8/4/3 Min	0	11	64
	12/20/2 Min	0	05	57		8/5/5 Min	0	01	26
	12/21/2 Min	0	00	25		8/6 Min	0	11	13
	12/22 Min	0	12	65		8/7 Min	0	00	51
	12/23 Min	0	03	54		48 Min	0	02	02
	14/3 Min	0	10	37		49 Min	0	01	01
	14/4 Min	0	06	83		67/1 Min	0	00	76
	14/6 Min	0	01	77		69 Min	0	00	51
	14/7/1 Min	0	02	53		266 Min	0	00	76
	14/7/2 Min	0	01	77	Nangal Shama H. No. 219	14/21 Min	0	07	34
	14/27 Min	0	01	26		15/11 Min	0	10	37
Puranpur H. No. 190	16/21 Min	0	00	25		15/12 Min	0	00	51
	18/22 Min	0	01	26		15/17 Min	0	03	54
	18/7 Min	0	08	60		15/18 Min	6	11	13
	18/8 Min	0	13	66		15/19 Min	0	11	64
	18/9 Min	0	01	77		15/20 Min	0	01	77
	18/13 Min	0	00	25		15/23 Min	0	00	00
	18/14 Min	0	12	65		15/24/1 Min	0	07	59
	18/15 Min	0	03	79		15/24/2 Min	0	00	25
	18/16/1 Min	0	09	87		15/24/3 Min	0	00	25
	19/20/1 Min	0	03	29		15/25/1 Min	0	04	05
	19/20/2 Min	0	03	29		15/25/2 Min	0	08	10
	19/21 Min	0	07	08		16/7 Min	0	00	25
	19/22/1 Min	0	05	31		16/14 Min	0	03	79
	19/22/2 Min	0	03	79		16/15 Min	0	12	14
	22/11 Min	0	04	81		19/1/2 Min	0	01	01
	22/20 Min	0	04	05		19/2/1 Min	0	02	28
	23/2/2 Min	0	02	02		19/2/2 Min	0	08	60
	23/3 Min	0	10	88		19/3 Min	0	05	06
	23/4 Min	0	00	00		19/7/1 Min	0	02	78
	23/6 Min	0	01	77		19/7/2 Min	0	04	30
	23/7 Min	0	13	66		19/8/1 Min	0	06	83
	23/8 Min	0	01	26		19/8/2 Min	0	01	77
	23/14 Min	0	00	00		19/14/2 Min	0	06	58
	23/15 Min	0	12	14		19/15 Min	0	04	55
	33 Min	0	06	07		46 Min	0	01	52
	40 Min	0	01	26		47 Min	0	93	04
	42 Min	0	01	77		50 Min	0	01	01
	164 Min	0	02	53		51 Min	0	00	76
	169 Min	0	01	01		217 Min	0	01	01
	170 Min	0	00	76		218 Min	0	00	51
Dhilwan H. No. 191	3/15 Min	0	06	83	Ladhe Wali H. No. 220	5/23 Min	0	02	78
	3/16/1 Min	0	01	77		5/24 Min	0	09	61
	3/16/2 Min	0	00	00		6/4 Min	0	04	05
	4/11/1 Min	0	00	00		6/5/1 Min	0	11	89
	4/19/2 Min	0	00	00					
	4/20/1 Min	0	01	77					
	4/20/3 Min	0	02	28					
	4/20/4 Min	0	03	54					

1	2	3	4	5
Ladhewali	6/5/2 Min	0	00	51
H. No. 220	6/6 Min	0	01	01
	7/1 Min	0	00	51
	7/9 Min	0	00	51
	7/10 Min	0	11	64
	7/12 Min	0	10	12
	7/13 Min	0	07	08
	7/17/2 Min	0	09	87
	7/18 Min	0	06	83
	7/24/2 Min	0	03	54
	7/25 Min	0	12	65
	8/21 Min	0	00	51
	11/21 Min	0	02	28
	12/1 Min	0	12	40
	12/2/1 Min	0	02	53
	12/8 Min	0	07	34
	12/9/1 Min	0	03	79
	12/9/2 Min	0	01	77
	12/9/3/ Min	0	04	81
	12/13/1 Min	0	05	57
	12/14/1 Min	0	03	04
	12/14/2 Min	0	03	54
	12/16/1 Min	0	04	81
	12/16/2 Min	0	04	55
	12/14/3 Min	0	03	54
	12/17 Min	0	03	04
	12/25 Min	0	08	60
	12/26 Min	0	01	77
	19/1 Min	0	11	64
	19/9/2 Min	0	04	81
	19/10 Min	0	07	08
	19/12/1 Min	0	10	63
	19/12/3 Min	0	01	01
	19/18 Min	0	06	07
	19/19/1 Min	0	04	55
	19/19/2 Min	0	00	76
	19/23/1 Min	0	06	32
	19/23/3 Min	0	03	29
	21/1 Min	0	00	25
	21/7 Min	0	06	32
	21/8 Min	0	12	14
	21/9 Min	0	11	13
	21/10/1 Min	0	00	51
	21/10/2 Min	0	04	55
	21/14/1 Min	0	01	77
	22/3/2 Min	0	04	30
	22/4/1 Min	0	04	05
	22/4/2 Min	0	07	08
	22/5 Min	0	05	06
	22/6 Min	0	06	07
	22/7/1 Min	0	01	01
	59 Min	0	04	81
	60 Min	0	00	51
	62 Min	0	00	76
	62/1 Min	0	00	76
	63 Min	0	00	76
	64 Min	0	01	01
	65 Min	0	00	76
	66 Min	0	00	51
	70 Min	0	01	01
	74 Min	0	01	52
	79 Min	0	01	77
	404 Min	0	00	51
Jullundur City				
H. No. 307	19616/9366 to 9375			
	Min	0	24	00
	9388 Min	0	01	92

1	2	3	4	5
Suchi Pind H. No.				
217	32/4/1/1 Min	0	05	31
	32/6 Min	0	09	36
	32/7/1 Min	0	03	54
	32/7/2 Min	0	00	51
	33/10 Min	0	02	78
	33/11 Min	0	10	12
	33/12 Min	0	00	76

List of Government/Local Bodies Land coming on the Mathura Jullundur Pipeline in Jullundur Tehsil District Jullundur

Name of the Village with H. No.	Khasra No.	Area		
			H	A Sq. M.
Damodar Pur H. No.				
187	24 Min	0	03	29
Dhilwan H. No. 191	42 Min	0	04	30
	44 Min	0	00	51
Ladhewali H. No.				
220	72 Min	0	05	57
Suchi Pind H. No.				
215	42 Min	0	02	78

[No. 12020/12/81—Prod.]

का०प्रा० 440.—यस: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा से जलन्धर (पंजाब) तक पेट्रोलियम प्वाइपों के परिवहन के लिए पाईप लाइन इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यस: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एक्टपाबल अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अथ पेट्रोलियम और अनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप क्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मथुरा जलन्धर पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, 705, मोला सिंह नगर जलन्धर को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

तहसील : कगवाड़ा	जिला : कपूरथला	राज्य : पंजाब		
नाम ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल		
			ह०	ए० वर्ग मी०
1	2	3	4	5
कगवाड़ा हस्ट	289 मिन	00	04	41
ह० नं० 73	340 मिन	00	03	39
	341 मिन	00	05	59

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
फगवाण डस्ट	348 मिन	00	04	07	फगवाण डस्ट	1851 मिन	00	00	17
हं नं 73	349 मिन	00	00	68	हं नं 73	1852 मिन	00	02	71
	350 मिन	00	03	73		1853 मिन	00	00	68
	351 मिन	00	06	77		1878 मिन	00	01	52
	384 मिन	00	04	58		1879 मिन	00	02	20
	385 मिन	00	01	35		1883 मिन	00	07	79
	386 मिन	00	06	44		1884 मिन	00	01	86
	387 मिन	00	04	24		1886 मिन	00	02	03
	388 मिन	00	00	34		1887 मिन	00	03	56
	431 मिन	00	10	16		1997 मिन	00	00	17
	432 मिन	00	05	42		1999 मिन	00	01	86
	433 मिन	00	07	28		2000 मिन	00	01	02
	438 मिन	00	01	86		2002 मिन	00	03	39
	439 मिन	00	03	73		2007 मिन	00	03	39
	498 मिन	00	04	07		2008 मिन	00	02	03
	499 मिन	00	05	25		2009 मिन	00	03	73
	702 मिन	00	01	69		2013 मिन	00	02	03
	703 मिन	00	00	17		2014 मिन	00	03	56
	735 मिन	00	03	22		2015 मिन	00	03	56
	736 मिन	00	02	88		2016 मिन	00	00	34
	740 मिन	00	12	87		2184 मिन	00	01	52
	743 मिन	00	03	39		3460 मिन	00	00	34
	744 मिन	00	06	27		3461 मिन	00	04	91
	789 मिन	00	00	34		3462 मिन	00	03	05
	790 मिन	00	05	25		3464 मिन	00	06	44
4148/793 मिन	00	07	96		3465 मिन	00	04	58	
794 मिन	00	04	91		3472 मिन	00	00	85	
796 मिन	00	07	62		3473 मिन	00	08	29	
4832/798 मिन	00	02	88		3474 मिन	00	04	24	
4149-50					3475 मिन	00	03	90	
801 मिन	00	00	17		3478 मिन	00	00	85	
6127					3479 मिन	00	02	71	
1759 मिन	00	00	00		3480 मिन	00	02	20	
1760 मिन	00	05	93		3481 मिन	00	02	20	
1761 मिन	00	04	74		3485 मिन	00	00	34	
1763 मिन	00	01	52		3486 मिन	00	01	02	
1765 मिन	00	05	93		3766 मिन	00	06	27	
1768 मिन	00	07	45		3767 मिन	00	04	91	
1773 मिन	00	05	59		3768 मिन	00	02	54	
1774 मिन	00	07	96		3769 मिन	00	03	05	
1798 मिन	00	06	27		3781 मिन	00	06	10	
6130/1759 मिन	00	02	71		3782 मिन	00	00	17	
4321 मिन	00	10	16		3783 मिन	00	07	28	
1799 मिन					3784 मिन	00	03	56	
1800 मिन	00	09	82		3790 मिन	00	00	17	
1801 मिन	00	02	54		3791 मिन	00	00	85	
1834 मिन	00	05	25		3792 मिन	00	04	74	
1837 मिन	00	01	86		3794 मिन	00	01	69	
1838 मिन	00	06	61		3795 मिन	00	02	37	
1844 मिन	00	00	63		3902 मिन	00	06	10	
1845 मिन	00	01	02		3903 मिन	00	05	42	
1846 मिन	00	05	93		3904 मिन	00	04	74	
1850 मिन	00	05	25		3923 मिन	00	06	10	
					3925 मिन	00	06	27	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
फगवाड़ा हरट	3985 मिन	00	01	02	हाजीपुर ह० नं० 62	419 मिन	00	07	08
	3986 मिन	00	09	99	फगवाड़ा बैस्ट	1124 मिन	00	02	20
	3987 मिन	00	05	59	ह० नं० 74	1125 मिन	00	03	05
	3988 मिन	00	03	22		1126 मिन	00	06	61
	3989 मिन	00	03	90		1129 मिन	00	07	62
	3990 मिन	00	09	65		1135 मिन	00	20	15
	4006 मिन	00	08	80		1141 मिन	00	11	68
हाजीपुर	6 मिन	00	04	55		1142 मिन	00	02	71
ह० नं० 62	7 मिन	00	04	55		1143 मिन	00	03	90
	8 मिन	00	09	36		1144 मिन	00	01	69
	554/22 मिन	00	02	28		1145 मिन	00	01	02
	65 मिन	00	01	01	पलाही ह० नं० 60	74/24 मिन	00	09	87
	67 मिन	00	00	25		74/25 मिन	00	00	25
	68 मिन	00	13	91		78/12/1 मिन	00	02	28
	69 मिन	00	01	52		79/4/2 मिन	00	02	02
	70 मिन	00	13	16		79/5/1 मिन	00	03	79
	71 मिन	00	03	04	बक हाकिम ह० नं० 75	44/6 मिन	00	01	19
	74 मिन	00	00	51		447 मिन	00	04	41
	75 मिन	00	13	66		448 मिन	00	07	62
	76 मिन	00	00	25		449 मिन	00	01	19
	147 मिन	50	09	36		455 मिन	00	05	59
	148 मिन	00	06	07		456 मिन	00	02	88
	149 मिन	00	01	52		457 मिन	00	04	41
	459/150 मिन	00	00	25		458 मिन	00	00	17
	523/150 मिन	00	00	00	बगुडा ह० नं० 76	62 मिन	00	00	85
	524/150 मिन	00	07	08		63 मिन	00	08	80
	154 मिन	00	11	13		65 मिन	00	03	90
	155 मिन	00	04	55		67 मिन	00	07	62
	159 मिन	00	03	29		75 मिन	00	03	56
	530/160 मिन	00	01	52		76 मिन	00	02	71
	531/160 मिन	00	11	38		77 मिन	00	00	17
	161 मिन	00	01	26		78 मिन	00	02	54
	177 मिन	00	07	34		79 मिन	00	00	85
	182 मिन	00	08	85		80 मिन	00	00	00
	183 मिन	00	07	08		81 मिन	00	02	20
	185 मिन	00	06	58		82 मिन	00	05	93
	186 मिन	00	08	35		106 मिन	00	08	43
	193 मिन	00	08	83		107 मिन	00	04	41
	205 मिन	00	08	10		113 मिन	00	03	05
	206 मिन	00	07	34		203 मिन	00	00	85
	207 मिन	00	10	37		293 मिन	00	07	62
	208 मिन	00	07	84		1006/302 मिन	00	00	85
	381 मिन	00	03	54		1007/302 मिन	00	08	12
	382 मिन	00	07	84		303 मिन	00	04	58
	386 मिन	00	01	77		310 मिन	00	02	88
	387 मिन	00	04	81		311 मिन	00	09	82
	389 मिन	00	03	04		312 मिन	00	01	52
	390 मिन	00	11	58		320 मिन	00	00	17
	401 मिन	00	13	91		321 मिन	00	10	67
	402 मिन	00	13	16		322 मिन	00	00	68
	403 मिन	00	01	01		323 मिन	00	00	68
	400 मिन	00	00	25		324 मिन	00	10	67
	405 मिन	00	01	77					
	406 मिन	00	12	65					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
बंगाल ५० नं० ७६	३२५ मिन	००	००	१७	नागल मज्जा	१ मिन	००	०६	६१
	३२९/२ मिन	००	०१	६९	५० नं० ८६	१३/१ मिन	००	०१	२६
	३३० मिन	००	०८	९७		१३/२ मिन	००	०५	५७
	४६३ मिन	००	००	००		१४ मिन	००	०९	३६
	४६४ मिन	००	०४	५८		१६/१ मिन	००	०७	३४
	४६५ मिन	००	०६	२४		१६/२ मिन	००	०४	०५
	४६६ मिन	००	०६	२४		१६/३ मिन	००	००	५१
	४७३ मिन	००	०५	२५		१७/१ मिन	००	०३	२२
	४७४ मिन	००	०७	९६		२५/२ मिन	००	०२	०२
	४७५ मिन	००	०३	९०	११	५/१ मिन	००	००	२५
	४७८ मिन	००	०४	९१	१०	१/२ मिन	००	००	२५
	४८३ मिन	००	००	८५		२ मिन	००	१२	६५
	५२५ मिन	००	००	६८		३/२ मिन	००	०४	०६
	५३० मिन	००	०२	५४		७/२/१ मिन	००	०४	८१
	५३१ मिन	००	००	५१		७/३ मिन	००	०२	२८
	५३२ मिन	००	०८	१२		८/१ मिन	००	१०	१२
	५३३ मिन	००	०६	३४	१६	१४/२ मिन	००	०२	५३
	५३४ मिन	००	०३	९०		१४/३ मिन	००	०४	०५
	५५२ मिन	००	००	१७		१५/१ मिन	००	०६	०७
	५५३ मिन	००	००	१७		१५/२ मिन	००	००	२५
	५५५ मिन	००	०१	३५		१६ मिन	००	०४	३०
	१०१६/५८० मिन	००	०२	५४		२० मिन	००	११	६४
	१०१७/५८० मिन	००	०९	९९		२१/२ मिन	००	००	५१
	५८१ मिन	००	०१	०२		२२ मिन	००	०९	३६
	५८४ मिन	००	१०	१६		२३ मिन	००	०४	०५
	५८५ मिन	००	००	५१	२१	१०/२ मिन	००	००	००
	५८९ मिन	००	०९	६५		११/१ मिन	००	००	२५
	५९१ मिन	००	०३	२२		११/२ मिन	००	०९	६१
	६०८ मिन	००	०६	६१		११/४ मिन	००	०२	०२
	६०९ मिन	००	०४	९१		१२/१ मिन	००	००	३५
	६१० मिन	००	०७	९६		१२/२ मिन	००	०१	०१
	९०४/२ मिन	००	०५	२५		१८/२ मिन	००	०१	०१
	९०५ मिन	००	०५	४२		१८/३ मिन	००	०४	०५
	९०६ मिन	००	०१	०२		१९/२ मिन	००	०४	०५
	९०८ मिन	००	०७	६२		१९/३ मिन	००	०८	१०
	९१० मिन	००	१३	०४		२० मिन	००	००	२५
	९११ मिन	००	००	१७		२३/१ मिन	००	००	५१
	९२१/१ मिन	०४	०४	२४		२३/२ मिन	००	०८	१०
	९२१/२ मिन	००	००	८५		२४/१ मिन	००	००	७६
	९२१/३ मिन	००	००	१७		२४/२ मिन	००	०३	२९
नागल मज्जा	२/१६ मिन	००	००	२५		३१ मिन	००	०१	५२
५० नं० ८६	२/१७ मिन	००	००	७६		३२ मिन	००	०२	२८
	२/२४ मिन	००	०३	७९		३/१ मिन	००	०६	५८
	२/२५/१ मिन	००	०२	२८		३/२ मिन	००	०३	२९
	२/२५/२ मिन	००	००	५१		४/१ मिन	००	०५	८२
	२/२५/३ मिन	००	०४	५५		४/२ मिन	००	००	५१
३	२१ मिन	००	०१	७७		६ मिन	००	११	३८
९	२०/३ मिन	००	००	००		७/१ मिन	००	०६	०७
	२१ मिन	००	११	१३		१५ मिन	००	०२	२८
	२२ मिन	००	०३	२९	२९	४/२ मिन	००	०४	५५
१०	१/२ मिन	००	०५	५७		५/१ मिन	००	०५	०६
	१/३ मिन	००	०६	५८		५/२ मिन	००	०७	३४
	२/२ मिन	००	०४	३०		५/३ मिन	००	००	२५
	८/१ मिन	००	००	००		६/१ मिन	००	००	७६
	९/२ मिन	००	०६	३२		६/२ मिन	००	००	२५

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
नागल मजरा ह० न० 89-जारी	30/1 मिन	00	00	51	माधोपुर ह० न० 81	1216 मिन	00	02	71
	30/9/2/1 मिन	00	00	25		1219 मिन	00	00	00
	30/9/2/2 मिन	00	03	04		1220 मिन	00	10	33
	30/10/1 मिन	00	00	76		1221 मिन	00	02	88
	30/10/2 मिन	00	11	13		1222 मिन	00	07	45
	30/12/1 मिन	00	05	31		1223 मिन	00	00	34
	30/12/2 मिन	00	04	81		1236 मिन	00	01	69
	30/13/2 मिन	00	06	81		1227 मिन	00	09	99
	30/18/1 मिन	00	00	25		1223 मिन	00	01	02
	48/1 मिन	00	03	04		1224 मिन	00	08	80
	51 मिन	00	01	52		1235 मिन	00	05	93
	52 मिन	00	02	53		1236/2 मिन	00	04	58
	78 मिन	00	01	01		1240 मिन	00	00	17
	219 मिन	00	01	52		1241 मिन	00	08	63
	220/1 से 6 मिन	00	01	02		1243 मिन	00	01	19
	283 मिन	00	01	05		1267 मिन	00	03	73
	285 मिन	00	08	35		1266 मिन	00	07	96
	287 मिन	00	01	01		1268 मिन	00	07	96
	288 मिन	00	00	76		1272 मिन	00	07	11
	296 मिन	00	00	76		1273 मिन	00	05	59
	307 मिन	00	01	52		1274 मिन	00	06	27
	317 मिन	00	00	25		1275 मिन	00	09	14
मैरा ह० न० 87	3/17	00	00	51		1283 मिन	00	04	58
	3/23/2 मिन	00	01	05		1337 मिन	00	00	00
	3/24 मिन	00	13	41		1348 मिन	00	07	62
	3/25/2/1 मिन	00	00	00		1349 मिन	00	04	91
	3/25/2/2 मिन	00	02	28		1349/1 मिन	00	09	65
	3/7/1 मिन	00	04	81		1354 मिन	00	04	24
	3/9/2 मिन	00	07	59		1365 मिन	00	03	22
	3/10/1 मिन	00	05	06		1366 मिन	00	08	63
	3/10/2 मिन	00	03	04		1368 मिन	00	09	48
	3/12/1 मिन	00	06	58		1369 मिन	00	02	54
	3/13/1 मिन	00	10	63		1371 मिन	00	10	16
	3/17 मिन	00	01	05		1372 मिन	00	01	69
	3/18 मिन	00	03	29		1373 मिन	00	10	50
	8/1 मिन	00	00	00		1374 मिन	00	00	17
	8/5/1 मिन	00	08	60		1383 मिन	00	00	34
	8/5/2 मिन	00	03	29		1384 मिन	00	01	19
	8/16 मिन	00	01	26		1434 मिन	00	14	90
	8/17 मिन	00	00	25		1544 मिन	00	00	51
	8/19 मिन	00	00	76		1549 मिन	00	00	17
भगवानपुरा ह० न० 80	27/18/2 मिन	00	00	00		1550 मिन	00	10	50
	27/23 मिन	00	12	14		1551 मिन	00	00	51
	27/24/1 मिन	00	01	52		1552 मिन	00	10	16
	28/3 मिन	00	00	25		1553 मिन	00	00	85
	28/4/1 मिन	00	06	83		1555 मिन	00	01	52
	28/4/2 मिन	00	05	57		1556 मिन	00	08	68
	28/5/2 मिन	00	04	30		1663 मिन	00	01	35
	28/6/1 मिन	00	01	77		1697 मिन	00	06	91
	28/6/2 मिन	00	07	59		1703 मिन	00	06	27
	29/10/2 मिन	00	07	59		1704 मिन	00	05	59
	11 मिन	00	06	58		1708 मिन	00	04	64
	12 मिन	00	01	37		1709 मिन	00	07	96
	18 मिन	00	09	11		1711 मिन	00	09	14
	19 मिन	00	03	54		1712 मिन	00	00	00
	66 मिन	00	02	53		1714 मिन	00	03	90

S.O. 440.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum products from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Phagwara East	1773 Min	00	05	59	Phagwara East	3904 Min	00	04	74
H.No. 73 (Contd.)	1774 Min	00	07	96	H. No. 73 (Contd.)	3923 Min	00	06	10
	1798 Min	00	06	27		3925 Min	00	06	27
	6130/1759 Min	00	02	71		3985 Min	00	01	02
	4321/1799 Min	00	10	16		3986 Min	00	09	99
	1800 Min	00	09	82		3987 Min	00	05	59
	1801 Min	00	02	54		3988 Min	00	03	22
	1834 Min	00	05	25		3989 Min	00	03	90
	1837 Min	00	01	86		3990 Min	00	09	65
	1838 Min	00	06	61		4006 Min	00	08	80
	1844 Min	00	00	68	Hajipur H. No. 62	6 Min	00	04	55
	1845 Min	00	01	02		7 Min	00	04	55
	1846 Min	00	05	93		8 Min	00	09	36
	1850 Min	00	05	25		554/22 Min	00	02	28
	1851 Min	00	00	17		65 Min	00	01	01
	1852 Min	00	02	71		67 Min	00	00	25
	1853 Min	00	00	68		68 Min	00	13	91
	1878 Min	00	01	52		69 Min	00	01	52
	1879 Min	00	02	20		70 Min	00	13	16
	1883 Min	00	07	79		71 Min	00	03	04
	1884 Min	00	01	86		74 Min	00	00	51
	1886 Min	00	02	03		75 Min	00	13	66
	1887 Min	00	03	56		76 Min	00	00	25
	1997 Min	00	00	17		147 Min	00	09	36
	1999 Min	00	01	86		148 Min	00	06	07
	2000 Min	00	01	02		149 Min	00	01	52
	2002 Min	00	03	39		459/150 Min	00	00	25
	2007 Min	00	03	39		523/150 Min	00	00	00
	2008 Min	00	02	03		524/150 Min	00	07	08
						154 Min	00	11	13
	2009 Min	00	03	73		155 Min	00	04	55
	2013 Min	00	02	03		159 Min	00	03	29
	2014 Min	00	03	56		530/160 Min	00	01	52
	2015 Min	00	03	56		531/160 Min	00	11	38
	2016 Min	00	00	34		161 Min	00	01	26
	2184 Min	00	01	52		177 Min	00	07	34
	3460 Min	00	00	34		182 Min	00	08	85
	3461 Min	00	04	91		183 Min	00	07	08
	3462 Min	00	03	05		185 Min	00	06	58
	3464 Min	00	06	44		186 Min	00	08	35
	3465 Min	00	04	58		193 Min	00	06	83
	3472 Min	00	00	85		205 Min	00	08	10
	3373 Min	00	08	29		206 Min	00	07	34
	3474 Min	00	04	24		207 Min	00	10	37
	3475 Min	00	03	90		208 Min	00	07	84
	3478 Min	00	00	85		381 Min	00	03	54
	3479 Min	00	02	71		382 Min	00	07	84
	3480 Min	00	02	20		386 Min	00	01	77
	3481 Min	00	02	20		387 Min	00	04	81
	3485 Min	00	00	34		389 Min	00	03	04
	3486 Min	00	01	02		390 Min	00	11	58
	3766 Min	00	06	27		401 Min	00	13	91
	3767 Min	00	04	91		402 Min	00	13	16
	3768 Min	00	02	54		403 Min	00	01	01
	3769 Min	00	03	05		400 Min	00	00	25
	3781 Min	00	06	10		405 Min	00	01	77
	3782 Min	00	00	17		406 Min	00	12	65
	3783 Min	00	07	28		419 Min	00	07	08
	3784 Min	00	03	56	Phagwara West	1124 Min	00	02	20
	3790 Min	00	00	17	H. No. 74	1125 Min	00	03	05
	3791 Min	00	00	85		1126 Min	00	06	61
	3792 Min	00	04	74		1129 Min	00	07	62
	3794 Min	00	01	69		1135 Min	00	20	15
	3795 Min	00	02	37		1141 Min	00	11	68
	3902 Min	00	06	10		1142 Min	00	02	71
	3903 Min	00	05	42		1143 Min	00	03	90
						1144 Min	00	01	69
						1145 Min	00	01	02

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Palahl	74/24 Min	00	09	87	Khangoorā	1016/580 Min	00	02	54
H.B. No. 76 Concl'd	74/25 Min	00	00	25	H.B. No. 76	1017/580 Min	00	09	99
	78/12/1 Min	00	02	28		581 Min	00	01	02
	79/4/2 Min	00	02	02		584 Min	00	10	16
	79/5/1 Min	00	03	79		585 Min	00	00	51
Chak Hakim	446 Min	00	01	19		589 Min	00	09	65
H.B. No. 75	447 Min	00	04	41		591 Min	00	03	22
	448 Min	00	07	62		608 Min	00	06	61
	449 Min	00	01	19		609 Min	00	04	91
	445 Min	00	05	59		610 Min	00	07	96
	456 Min	00	02	88		904/2 Min	00	05	25
	457 Min	00	04	41		905 Min	00	05	42
	458 Min	00	00	17		906 Min	00	01	02
						908 Min	00	07	62
Khangoo a	62 Min	00	00	85		910 Min	00	13	04
H.B. No. 76	63 Min	00	08	80		911 Min	00	00	17
	65 Min	00	03	90		921/1 Min	00	04	24
	67 Min	00	07	62		921/2 Min	00	00	85
	75 Min	00	03	56		921/3 Min	00	00	17
	76 Min	00	02	71	Nangal Majja	2/16 Min	00	00	25
	77 Min	00	00	17	H.B. No. 86	2/17 Min	00	00	76
	78 Min	00	02	54		2/24 Min	00	03	79
	79 Min	00	00	85		2/25/1 Min	00	02	28
	80 Min	00	00	00		2/25/2 Min	00	00	51
	81 Min	00	02	20		2/25/3 Min	00	04	55
	82 Min	00	05	93		3/21 Min	00	01	77
	106 Min	00	08	43		9/20/3 Min	00	00	00
	107 Min	00	04	41		9/21 Min	00	11	13
	113 Min	00	03	05		9/22 Min	00	03	29
	203 Min	00	00	85		10/1/2 Min	00	05	57
	293 Min	00	07	62		10/1/3 Min	00	06	58
	1006/302 Min	00	00	85		10/2/2 Min	00	04	30
	1007/302 Min	00	08	12		10/8/1 Min	00	03	00
	303 Min	00	04	58		10/8/2 Min	00	06	32
	310 Min	00	02	88		10/9 Min	00	06	61
	311 Min	00	09	82		10/13/1 Min	00	01	26
	312 Min	00	01	52		10/13/2 Min	00	05	57
	320 Min	00	00	17		10/14 Min	00	09	36
						10/16/1 Min	00	07	34
	321 Min	00	10	67		10/16/2 Min	00	04	05
	322 Min	00	00	68		10/16/3 Min	00	00	51
	323 Min	00	00	68		10/17/1 Min	00	03	22
	324 Min	00	10	67		10/25/2 Min	00	02	02
	325 Min	00	00	17		11/5/1 Min	00	00	25
	329/2 Min	00	01	69		16/1/2 Min	00	00	25
	330 Min	00	08	97		16/2 Min	00	12	65
	463 Min	00	00	03		16/3/2 Min	00	04	05
	464 Min	00	04	58		16/7/2/1 Min	00	04	81
	465 Min	00	06	24		16/7/3 Min	00	02	28
	466 Min	00	06	24		16/8/1 Min	00	10	12
	473 Min	00	05	25		16/14/2 Min	00	02	53
	474 Min	00	07	96		16/14/3 Min	00	04	05
	475 Min	00	03	90		16/15/1 Min	00	05	07
	478 Min	00	04	91		16/15/2 Min	00	00	25
	483 Min	00	00	85		16/16 Min	00	04	30
	525 Min	00	00	68		16/20 Min	00	11	64
	530 Min	00	02	54		16/21/2 Min	00	00	51
	531 Min	00	00	51		16/22 Min	00	09	36
	532 Min	00	00	12		16/23 Min	00	04	05
	533 Min	00	00	34		21/10/2 Min	00	00	00
	534 Min	00	03	90		21/11/1 Min	00	00	25
	552 Min	00	00	17		21/11/2 Min	00	09	61
	553 Min	00	00	17		21/11/4 Min	00	02	02
	555 Min	00	01	35		21/12/1 Min	00	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Nangal Majja	21/12/2 Min	00	01	01	Bhagwanpura	27/18/2 Min	00	00	00
H.B. No. 86 (Contd.)	21/18/2 Min	00	01	01	H. No. 80	27/23 Min	00	12	14
	21/18/3 Min	00	04	05		27/24/1 Min	00	01	52
	21/19/2 Min	00	04	05		28/3 Min	00	00	25
	21/19/3 Min	00	08	10		28/4/1 Min	00	06	83
	21/20 Min	00	00	25		28/4/2 Min	00	05	57
	21/23/1 Min	00	00	51		28/5/2 Min	00	04	30
	21/23/2 Min	00	08	10		28/6/1 Min	00	01	77
	21/24/1 Min	00	00	76		28/6/2 Min	00	07	59
	21/24/2 Min	00	03	29		29/10/2 Min	00	07	59
	21/31 Min	00	01	52		29/11 Min	00	06	58
	21/32 Min	00	02	28		29/12 Min	00	10	37
	22/3/1 Min	00	06	58		29/18 Min	00	09	11
	22/3/2 Min	00	03	29		29/19 Min	00	03	54
	22/4/1 Min	00	05	82		29/66 Min	00	02	53
	22/4/2 Min	00	00	51					
	22/6 Min	00	11	38	Madhopur	1216 Min	00	02	71
	22/7/1 Min	00	06	07	H. No. 81	1219 Min	00	00	00
	22/15 Min	00	02	28		1220 Min	00	10	33
	29/4/2 Min	00	04	55		1221 Min	00	02	88
	29/5/1 Min	00	05	06		1222 Min	00	07	45
	29/5/2 Min	00	07	34		1223 Min	00	00	34
	29/5/3 Min	00	00	25		1226 Min	00	01	69
	29/6/1 Min	00	00	76		1227 Min	00	09	99
	29/6/2 Min	00	00	25		1233 Min	00	01	02
	30/1 Min	00	00	51		1234 Min	00	08	80
	30/9/2/1 Min	00	00	25		1235 Min	00	05	93
	30/9/2/2 Min	00	03	04		1236/2 Min	00	04	58
	30/10/1 Min	00	00	76		1240 Min	00	00	17
	30/10/2 Min	00	11	13		1241 Min	00	08	63
	30/12/1 Min	00	05	31		1243 Min	00	01	19
	30/12/2 Min	00	04	81		1267 Min	00	03	73
	30/13/2 Min	00	06	81		1266 Min	00	07	96
	30/18/1 Min	00	00	25		1268 Min	00	07	96
	48/1 Min	00	03	04		1272 Min	00	07	11
	51 Min	00	01	52		1273 Min	00	05	59
	52 Min	00	02	53		1274 Min	00	06	27
	70 Min	00	01	01		1275 Min	00	09	14
	219 Min	00	01	52		1283 Min	00	04	58
	220/1 to 6 Min	00	01	02		1337 Min	00	00	00
	283 Min	00	04	05		1348 Min	00	07	62
	285 Min	00	08	35		1349 Min	00	04	91
	287 Min	00	01	01		1349/1 Min	00	07	65
	288 Min	00	00	76		1354 Min	00	04	24
	296 Min	00	00	76		1365 Min	00	03	22
	307 Min	00	01	52		1366 Min	00	08	63
	317 Min	00	00	25		1368 Min	00	09	48
Meara	3/17 Min	00	00	51		1369 Min	00	02	54
A.B. No. 87	3/23/2 Min	00	04	05		1371 Min	00	10	16
	3/24 Min	00	13	41		1372 Min	00	01	69
	3/25/2/1 Min	00	00	00		1373 Min	00	10	50
	3/25/2/2 Min	00	02	28		1374 Min	00	00	17
	3/7/1 Min	00	04	81		1383 Min	00	00	34
	3/9/2 Min	00	07	59		1384 Min	00	01	19
	3/10/1 Min	00	05	06		1434 Min	00	14	90
	3/10/2 Min	00	03	04		1544 Min	00	00	51
	3/12/1 Min	00	06	58		1549 Min	00	00	17
	3/13/1 Min	00	10	63		1550 Min	00	10	50
	3/17 Min	00	04	05		1551 Min	00	00	51
	3/18 Min	00	03	29		1552 Min	00	10	16
	8/4 Min	00	00	00		1553 Min	00	00	85
	8/5/1 Min	00	08	60		1555 Min	00	01	52
	8/5/2 Min	00	03	29		1556 Min	00	08	68
	8/16 Min	00	01	26		1663 Min	00	01	35
	8/17 Min	00	00	25		1697 Min	00	06	94
	8/18 Min	00	00	67		1703 Min	00	06	27

1	2	3	4	5
Madhopur H. No. 81	1704 Min	00	05	59
(Contd.)	1708 Min	00	04	64
	1709 Min	00	07	96
	1711 Min	00	09	14
	1712 Min	00	00	00
	1714 Min	00	03	90
	1717 Min	00	02	37
	1808 Min	00	06	27
	1809 Min	00	05	59
	1880 Min	00	00	51
	1882 Min	00	04	91
	1883 Min	00	06	94
	1929 Min	00	08	12
	1930 Min	00	06	94
	1931 Min	00	04	24
	1934 Min	00	03	22
	1935 Min	00	08	87
	1937 Min	00	06	77
	1938 Min	00	02	88
	1939 Min	00	03	73
	1989 Min	00	01	86
	1990 Min	00	05	58
	1994 Min	00	01	86
	1995 Min	00	01	35
	2000 Min	00	00	51
	2001 Min	00	10	50
	2002 Min	00	01	02
	2004 Min	00	09	99
	2005 Min	00	00	17
	2015 Min	00	02	37
	2016 Min	00	08	80
	2018 Min	00	06	77
	2019 Min	00	04	91
	2025 Min	00	04	58

List of Government/Local Bodies Land of Tehsil Phagwara Villages through which Pipeline passes. Distt. Kapurthala, State Punjab.

Name Vill.	Khasra No.	Area		
		H.	A.	S.M
Hajipur	163 Min	00	00	76
H. No. 62	283 Min	00	06	58
	383 Min	00	04	05
Phagwara West 74	1127 Min	00	03	04
Phagwara East 73	331 Min	00	00	68
	509 Min	00	04	24
	797 Min	00	02	20
	5363/985 Min	00	01	35
	1802 Min	00	04	07
	1880 Min	00	01	52
	3492 Min	00	05	93
	3803 Min	00	06	77

[No. 12020/13/81-Pro d.]

का० प्रा० 441.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि असम राज्यिक विद्युत परिषद के संप्रसारण प्रकल्प के लिए प्रो० सी० एम० 1 पास नाहरक किया टाउन से असम राज्यिक विद्युत परिषद, नामरूप, जिला-डिब्रुगढ़ असम तक पाइप लाइन असम गैस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, दुमियाजान द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइन को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपायक अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवर्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का प्रयत्न आशय एतदुपराय घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उक्त भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सभ्य अधिकारी, उपायुक्त डिब्रुगढ़ असम को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी गुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

असम राज्यिक विद्युत परिषद के संप्रसारण प्रकल्प के बालीजान बिज सं० 558 से नामरूप तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

क्र० सं०	गांव	पट्टा न०	सर्वे न०	एरिया बी०के०एन	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1 नं० बालीजान				
	गांव मौजा जयपुर	82	85 ख	0-0-8	
		33	56 ख	0-0-12	
		24	16 ख	0-2-15	
		69	116 ख	0-0-7	
		79	158 ख	0-0-1	
		2	114 ख	0-0-10	
		76	13 ख	0-3-12	
		73	246 ख	0-0-5	
	ए०पी०		11 ख	0-0-11	
	सरकार		86 ख	0-0-6	
	"		5 ख	0-0-5	
	"		8 ख	0-0-5	
	"		9 ख	1-4-3	
	"		247 ख	0-0-10	
	कुल			3-4-10	
2.	असमोया गांव मौजा	96	104 ख	0-0-19	
	जयपुर	94	50 ख	0-2-1	
		227	52 ख	0-1-8	
		229	53 ख	0-0-10	
		183	118 ख	0-1-8	
		145	117 ख	0-1-4	
		122	114 ख	0-1-9	
		18	157 ख	0-1-15	
		172	286 ख	0-4-2	
		196	143 ख	0-0-15	
		191	111 ख	0-0-2	
		229	54 ख	0-1-1	
	ए०पी०		167 ख	0-1-15	
	"		75 ख	0-1-2	
	सरकार		156 ख	0-0-7	
	कुल			3-4-18	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3. नाहार्कटिया टी० ई० 22(19) एन एल० मौजा जयपुर					9. नागाबाटी, खैरेमिया गांव मौजा जयपुर				
	1	14 ख	0-0-14			112	290 ख	0-0-6	
	सरकार	12 ख	0-1-0			12	150 ग	0-0-6	
3. कपहुआ गांव मौजा, जयपुर						20	143 ख	0-3-2	
	34	172 ख	0-3-3			26	112 ख	0-0-9	
	2	169 ख	0-0-11			45	148 ख	0-4-14	
	35	120 ख	0-2-1			105	142 ख	0-0-1	
	64	126 ख	0-0-7			1	83 ख	0-1-5	
	85	118 ख	0-0-16			सरकार	108 ख	0-1-16	
	14	124 ख	0-2-16			"	120 ख	0-0-3	
	15	175 ख	0-0-1			"	147 ख	0-0-2	
	15	174 ख	0-1-6			"	145 ख	0-0-4	
	9	173 ख	0-1-8			"	158 ख	0-0-4	
	कुल		2-2-9			"	159 ख	0-0-1	
4. माज कपहुआ गांव मौजा, जयपुर						कुल		4-2-16	
	60	242 ख	0-2-18		10 कछारी पठार गांव मौजा, जयपुर				
	16	55 ग	0-0-7			72	76 ग	0-2-3	
	52	206 ख	0-0-1			35	500 ग	0-0-3	
	115	255 ख	0-0-10			9	164 ख	0-4-5	
	कुल		0-4-16			44	159 ख	0-0-10	
5. नागा गांव मौजा, जयपुर						56	143 ख	0-0-4	
	97	2 ग	0-0-5			90	99 ख	0-0-1	
	22	129 ख	0-2-5			सरकार	160 ख	0-1-16	
	22	114 ख	0-2-1			कुल		1-4-11	
	50	221 ख	0-3-15		[सं० 12016/64/81-प्र०] टी० एन० परमेश्वरन, अवग सचिव				
	58	8 ख	0-3-18		S.O. 441.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the laying of Gas Pipeline for Assam State Electricity Board's Extension Project from OCS 1 near Naharkatlya Town to Assam State Electricity Board, Namrup, Dibrugarh District, Assam. Pipelines should be laid by the Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan;				
	134	223 ख	0-1-12						
	67	127 ख	0-3-5		And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;				
	102	105 ख	0-1-8		Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:				
	101	209 ख	0-0-2		Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz., the Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh, Assam;				
	45	297 ख	0-3-6		And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.				
	सरकार	118 ख	0-0-3		SCHFDULE Laying of Gas Pipeline for Assam State Electricity Boards Expansion Project from Bridge No. 558 Track of Balijan to Namrup				
	"	208 ख	0-2-3						
	"	120 ख	0-0-6		Sl. No.	Village	Patta No.	Survey No.	Area B.-K.-L.
	कुल		4-4-9		*1	2	3	4	5
7. दिरियाल गांव मौजा, जयपुर					1. No. 1 Balijan Gaon		85 Kha	0-0-8	
	52	265 ख	0-1-12		Mouza, Jaypur.	33	56 Kha	0-0-12	
	8	188 ख	0-2-11			24	16 Kha	0-2-15	
	28	266 ख	0-1-16			69	116 Kha	0-0-7	
	36	190 ख	0-0-7			79	158 Ga	0-0-1	
	सरकार	187 ख	0-1-6						
	कुल		1-2-12						
8. हिन्दू गांव मौजा, जयपुर									
	38	185 ख	0-0-2						
	23	266 ख	0-0-1						
	49	271 ख	0-0-2						
	10	273 ख	0-0-4						
	23	263 ख	0-1-12						
	सरकार	176 ख	0-0-1						
	"	355 ख	0-4-11						
	"	265 ख	0-0-3						
	"	352 ख	0-0-14						
	"	203 ख	0-0-2						
	कुल		1-2-12						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
No. 1 Boliyan Gaon	2	114 Kha	0-0-10		8. Hindu Gaon	38	185 Kha	0-0-2	
Mouza, Jaypur	76	13 Kha	0-3-12		Mouza, Jaypur	23	266 Kha	0-0-1	
(Contd.)	73	246 Kha	0-0-5			49	271 Kha	0-0-2	
	A.P.	11 Kha	0-0-11			10	273 Kha	0-0-4	
	Sarkar	86 Kha	0-0-6			23	263 Kha	0-1-12	
	"	5 Kha	0-0-5			Sarkar	176 Kha	0-0-1	
	"	8 Kha	0-0-5			"	355 Kha	0-4-11	
	"	9 Kha	1-4-3			"	265 Kha	0-0-3	
	"	247 Kha	0-0-10			"	352 Kha	0-0-14	
	TOTAL		3-4-10			"	203 Kha	0-0-2	
2. Assamiya Gaon	96	104 Kha	0-0-19			TOTAL		1-2-12	
Mouza, Jaypur	94	50 Kha	0-2-1		9. Nagamati : Khera-	112	290 Kha	0-0-6	
	227	52 Kha	0-1-8		mia Gaon Mauza,	12	150 Ga	0-0-6	
	229	53 Kha	0-0-10		Jaypur	20	143 Kha	0-3-2	
	183	118 Kha	0-1-8			26	112 Kha	0-0-9	
	145	117 Kha	0-1-4			45	148 Kha	0-4-14	
	122	114 Kha	0-1-9			105	142 Kha	0-0-1	
	18	157 Kha	0-1-15			1	83 Kha	0-1-5	
	172	286 Kha	0-4-2			Sarkar	108 Kha	0-1-16	
	196	143 Kha	0-0-15			"	120 Kha	0-0-3	
	191	111 Kha	0-0-2			"	147 Kha	0-0-2	
	229	54 Kha	0-1-1			"	145 Kha	0-0-4	
	A.P.	167 Kha	0-1-15			"	158 Kha	0-0-4	
	"	75 Kha	0-1-2			"	159 Kha	2-0-4	
	Sarkar	156 Kha	0-0-7			TOTAL		4-2-16	
	TOTAL		3-4-18		10. Kachari Pathar	72	76 Ga	0-2-3	
3. Naharkatia T.E.22	1	14 Kha	0-0-14		Gaon Mouza	35	100 Ga	0-0-3	
(19) N.L.B. Mouza,	Sarkar	12 Kha	0-1-0		Jaypur	9	164 Kha	0-4-14	
Jaypur						44	159 Kha	0-0-10	
	TOTAL		0-1-14			56	143 Kha	0-0-4	
4. Kapahua Gaon	34	172 Kha	0-3-3			90	99 Kha	0-0-1	
Mouza, Jaypur	2	169 Kha	0-0-11			Sarkar	160 Kha	0-1-16	
	35	120 Kha	0-2-1			TOTAL		1-4-11	
	64	126 Kha	0-0-7						
	85	118 Kha	0-0-16						
	14	124 Kha	0-2-16						
	15	175 Kha	0-0-1						
	15	174 Kha	0-1-6						
	9	173 Kha	0-1-8						
	TOTAL		2-2-9						
5. Maj Kapaphua	60	242 Kha	0-2-18						
Gaon Mouza,	16	55 Ga	0-0-7						
Jaypur	52	206 Ga	0-0-1						
	*115	255 Kha	0-0-10						
	TOTAL		0-4-16						
6. Naga Gaon Mouza,	97	2 Ga	0-0-5						
Jaypur	22	129 Kha	0-2-5						
	22	114 Kha	0-2-1						
	50	221 Kha	0-3-15						
	58	8 Kha	0-3-18						
	134	223 Kha	0-1-12						
	67	127 Kha	0-3-5						
	102	105 Kha	0-1-8						
	104	209 Kha	0-0-2						
	45	297 Kha	0-3-6						
	Sarkar	118 Kha	0-0-3						
	"	208 Kha	0-2-3						
	"	120 Kha	0-0-6						
	TOTAL		4-4-9						
7. Dirial Gaon	52	265 Kha	0-1-12						
Mouza, Jaypur	8	188 Kha	0-2-11						
	28	266 Kha	0-1-16						
	36	190 Kha	0-0-7						
	Sarkar	187 Kha	0-1-6						
	TOTAL		1-2-12						

[No. 12016/64/81-Prod.]

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 1982

क्रा० प्रा० 442.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्सी लाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना क्र० प्रा० सं० 2393, तारीख 12-9-1981 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पार्सी लाइन्स को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह घोषित कर दिया था ;

और अतः, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अब, अतः, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है, कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पार्सी लाइन्स बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है ;

और आगे, उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए तेल और प्राकृतिक

गैस प्रायोग में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप से घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

उरान टर्मिनल बल-बायशेल (आर० सी० एफ०) प्रोजेक्ट तक पार्श्व-
साहम बिछाने के लिये।

महाराष्ट्र-राज्य जिला : रायगढ़ तालुका : उरान

गर्भाव	सर्वेक्षण नम्बर	क्षेत्र	
		हेक्टेयर	एम्पारई सेंटेयर
मार्गाव	74 0 पी टी	0	26.3
	75 2 पी०टी०	0	37.2
	76 3 पी० टी०	0	12.1
	84 3 पी टी	0	06.0
	5 पी टी	0	00.5
		0	62.1

रा० शि० सावन्त
सकम प्राधिकारी,
तेल तथा नैसर्गिक वायु आयोग,
महाराष्ट्र-राज्य
[नं० 12016/32/81-प्र०]
टी० एन० परमेश्वरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1982

S.O. 442.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.C. No. 2393, dated 12-9-1981 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification:

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines :

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, free from encumbrances.

1229 GI/81-5

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Uran Terminal to Thal-Vaishet (R.C.F. Project)			
State—Maharashtra.	District—Raigad	Taluka—Uran	
Village	S.No.	H.No.	Area Hectare- Ares— Centare
Nagaon	74	0 Pt.	0-26.3
	75	2 Pt.	0-17.2
	76A	3 Pt.	0-12.1
	84	3 Pt.	0-06.0
		5 Pt.	0-00.5
			0-62.1

R. S. SAWANT, Competent Authority
ONGC BOP Bombay, Maharashtra State
[No. 12016/32/81-Prod.]
T.N. PARAMESWARAN, Under Secy.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 1982

का० प्रा० ४४३.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपायधनसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अधिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है :

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (ग्रार्ज और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवर्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कोयले का पूर्वांश करने के अपने प्राशय की सूचना देती है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक का निरीक्षण सैन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व प्रमुख) दरभंगा हाउस, रांची-834001 के कार्यालय में या जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, धनकानल (उड़ीसा) के कार्यालय में प्रथवा कोयला नियंत्रक, 1 काउन्सिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001 के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाली भूमि में वित्तबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य वस्तुओं को, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 90 दिन के भीतर राजस्व अधिकारी सैन्डल कोनकील्डम सिमिटेड, वरधगा हाउस, रांची 834001 को भेजेंगे।

अनसूची

दक्षिणी बालंदा विस्तार ब्लॉक-II

तलचेर कोयला क्षेत्र

रेखांक सं० राजस्व/64/81

तारीख 23 जून, 1981

(जिसमें पूर्वेक्षण करने के लिए, अधिसूचित भूमि वर्गीकृत की गई है)
ब्लॉक "क"

क्रम सं०	ग्राम	थाना उपखंड	थाना सं०	जिला	क्षेत्र	टिप्पणियां
1	घंटापारा	कोयला खान	तलधेर 4	घेतकालन	8. 56 एकड़ 3. 46 हैक्टर	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र—8. 56 एकड़ (लगभग) 3. 46 हैक्टर (लगभग)						

सीमा वर्णन

क-ख-ग रेखाएं घंटापारा ग्राम में से होकर जाती हैं और बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती हैं।

ग-घ-क रेखाएं घंटापारा ग्राम में से होकर जाती हैं जो उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अर्जित किए गए दक्षिणी बालंदा विस्तार की सम्मिलित सीमा हैं और प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती हैं।
ब्लॉक "ख"

क्रम	ग्राम	थाना	उपखंड	थाना सं०	जिला	क्षेत्र	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	घंटापारा	कोयला खान	तलचेर	4	धनकानल	76.19 एकड़ (लगभग)	भाग
						30.83 हेक्टर (लगभग)	

कुल क्षेत्र 76.19 एकड़ (लगभग)

30.83 हेक्टर (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

ख-ब-घ रेखा घंटापारा और टेंटोलोई ग्रामों की भागतः सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ब" पर मिलती है।

ब-ख-ज-घ रेखाएं घंटापारा ग्राम से होकर जाती हैं और बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती हैं।

झ-ब रेखा घंटापारा ग्राम में से होती हुई रेल साइडिंग की सीमा के साथ साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ज" पर मिलती है।

झ-ट-ख-घ रेखाएं घंटापारा ग्राम में से होकर जाती हैं जो उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अर्जित दक्षिणी बालंदा विस्तार की सम्मिलित सीमा हैं और बिन्दु "ड" पर मिलती हैं।

ख-ब-घ रेखा घंटापारा ग्राम से होकर जाती है और प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।

[सं० 19/94/81-सीएल०]
हस्ता०

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 1982

S.O. 443.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the Coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the Office of the Central Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834001, or at the Office of the District Magistrate, Dhenkanal (Orissa) or at the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta-700001.

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Officer, Central Coalfields Limited Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834001, within a period of 90 days from the date of the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

South Balanda Extn. Block-II

Talcher Coalfield

Drg. No. Rev/64/81
dated:—23-6-81
(showing lands Notified for prospecting).

Block—'A'

Sl. Village No.	P.S.	Sub-Division	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
1. Ghnata-Para	Colliery	Talcher	4	Dhenkanal	8.56 acres 3.46 hectares	Part

Total:— Area 8.56 Acres (approximately)
3.46 Hectares (approximately)

Boundary Description :—

A-B-C- line passes through village Ghantapara and meets at point 'C'.

C-D-A lines passes through village Ghantapara (which forms under common boundary of South Balanda Extension acquired under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act) and meets at the starting point 'A'.

Block —'B'

Sl. Village No.	P.S.	Sub-Division	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
1. Ghan-tapara	Colliery	Talcher	4	Dhenkanal	76.19 acres (approximately) 30.83 Hectares (approximately)	Part

Total Area:— 76.19 Acres (approximately)
30.83 Hectares (approximately)

Boundary Description :—

E-F Line passes along the part of the common boundary of villages Ghantapara and Tentoloi and meets at point 'F'

F-G-H-I line passes through village Ghantapara and meets at Point 'I'.

I-J line passes along the boundary of the Railway Siding through village Ghantapara and meets at Point 'J'.

J-K-L-M lines passes through village Ghantapara (which forms common boundary of South Balanda Extension acquired under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act) and meets at point 'M'.

M-E line passes through village Ghantapara and meets at starting point 'E'.

[No. 19/94/81-CL]

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 1982

का० घा० 444.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (भर्जन और विभाग) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 8 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के भूतत्पूर्व सरकार के भूतत्पूर्व खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० घा० 1334 तारीख 24 अप्रैल, 1962 द्वारा ग्राम बालवा और नखत्रपुर थाना तलचर कोयला खान, जिला डेनकनाल (उड़ीसा) में 24.75 एकड़ (लगभग) या 100.30 हेक्टर (लगभग) मापकली भूमि अर्जित की है ;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 के अधीन हितबद्ध व्यक्तियों अर्थात् ग्रामेश्वरी ठकुरानी अवर रैयत श्री धनधर प्रधान पुत्र स्वर्गीय श्री लामोदार प्रधान ग्राम डेरा ने सक्षम प्राधिकारी के सक्षम प्रतिकर के सहाय के लिए दावा किया था किन्तु 1.06 एकड़ या 0.67 हेक्टर (लगभग) के क्षेत्र के लिए जो कि उक्त अर्जन का एक भाग है, कोई दावा नहीं किया था ;

और उक्त अर्जन के लिए संवेद्य प्रतिकर की रकम, प्रस्तावित प्रतिकर प्राप्त करने वाले दावेदारों के हक का निपटारा न होने के कारण नियत नहीं की जा सकी,

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, प्रतिकर का सदाय प्राप्त करने वाले दावेदारों के हक का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंशकालिक अधिकरण के रूप में एक अधिकरण का गठन करती है जिसमें जिला न्यायाधीश डेनकनाल (उड़ीसा) होंगे।

[सं० 13(2)/80 सी एन(i)]

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 1982

S.O. 444.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, S.O. 1334, dated the 24th April, 1962, issued under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired the lands measuring 247.75 acres (Approximately) or 100.30 hectares (Approximately) in villages Balanda and Nakhtrapur, Thana Talcher Colliery, District Dhenkanal (Orissa).

And whereas Grameswari Thakurani under Raiyat, Shri Dandhar Pradhan son of late Shri Lamodar Pradhan of village Dera, the persons interested for compensation under section 13 of the said Act, preferred the claim for payment of compensation to the competent authority for payment of compensation but did not prefer any claim for an area of 1.66 acres or 0.67 hectares (Approximately) which forms part of the said acquisition.

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition, could not be fixed for want of clearance of title of the claimants to receive compensation offered.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of the District Judge, Dhenkanal (Orissa) as part-time Tribunal, for the purpose of determining the title of the claimant to receive the payment of compensation.

[No. 13(2)/80-CL (i)]

का० घा० 445.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (भर्जन और विभाग) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के भूतत्पूर्व सरकार के भूतत्पूर्व खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० घा० 1334 तारीख 24 अप्रैल, 1962 द्वारा ग्राम बालवा और नखत्रपुर थाना तलचर कोयला खान, जिला डेनकनाल (उड़ीसा) में 247.75 एकड़ (लगभग) या 100.30 हेक्टर (लगभग) मापकली भूमि अर्जित की है ;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 के अधीन हितबद्ध व्यक्तियों अर्थात् जगन्नाथ महाप्रभू अवर रैयत श्री दामू स्वैन और श्री शोभा स्वैन पुत्र श्री प्रकृषा स्वैन तथा श्रीमती गिजई विधवा स्वर्गीय श्री गणू स्वैन ग्राम डेरा ने सक्षम प्राधिकारी के सक्षम प्रतिकर के सदाय के लिए दावा किया था किन्तु 0.20 एकड़ या 0.08 हेक्टर (लगभग) के क्षेत्र के लिए जो कि उक्त अर्जन का एक भाग है, कोई दावा नहीं किया था ;

और उक्त अर्जन के लिए संवेद्य प्रतिकर की रकम, प्रस्तावित प्रतिकर प्राप्त करने वाले दावेदारों के हक का निपटारा न होने के कारण नियत नहीं की जा सकी।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, प्रतिकर का सदाय प्राप्त करने वाले दावेदारों के हक का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंशकालिक अधिकरण के रूप में एक अधिकरण का गठन करती है जिसमें जिला न्यायाधीश डेनकनाल (उड़ीसा) होंगे।

[सं० 13(2)/80-सीएन (ii)]

स्वर्ण सिंह, अवर सचिव

S.O. 445.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Mines and Fuel S.O. 1334, dated the 24th April, 1962 issued under sub section (1) of section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired the lands measuring 247.75 acres (Approximately) or 100.30 hectares (Approximately) in villages Balanda and Nakhtrapur Thana Talcher Colliery, district Dhenkanal (Orissa).

And Whereas Jagernath Mahaprabhu, under Raiyats Shri Damu Swain and Shri Bita Swain sons of Shri Akula Swain and Smt. Getai Bewa wife of late Shri Gandu Swain of village Balanda, the persons interested, under section 13 of the said Act, preferred their claim to the competent authority for payment of compensation but did not prefer any claim for an area of 0.20 acres or 0.08 hectares (Approximately) which forms part of the said acquisition.

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition, could not be fixed for want of clearance of title of the claimants to receive compensation offered.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of the District Judge, Dhenkanal (Orissa), as part-time Tribunal, for the purpose of determining the title of the claimant to receive the payment of compensation.

[No. 13(2)/80-CL(ii)]
SWARAN SINGH, Under Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1982

का० घा० 446.—बहु-एकक सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1942 (1942 का 6) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय (कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० एल० 11011/49/75-एल० एण्ड एम० तारीख 23 अक्टूबर, 1979 को अधिकांश करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के मुख्य निवेष्टक- (सहकारिता) श्री के० सुन्दरराजु को सहकारी समितियों के केन्द्रीय रजिस्ट्रार के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० एल० 11011/49/75- विधि तथा प्रबन्ध]
तिलक राज बेहन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1982

S.O. 446.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies 1942 (VI of 1942) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) No. L. 11011/49/75-L&M dated the 23rd October, 1979, the Central Government hereby appoint Shri K. Sundararajulu, Chief Director (Cooperation) in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation as the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

[No. L. 11011/49/75-L&M]
T. R. TREHAN, Under Secy.

(खाद्य विभाग)

गुडि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 1981

का० जा० 447.—संख्या 2209 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II खण्ड 3 में दिनांक 2-7-77 को प्रकाशित इस विभाग के आदेश संख्या 52/4/71-एक० सी०-III (खण्ड VII). दिनांक 6-8-77 में निम्नलिखित गुडियाँ की जायें :—

स्थानान्तरण आदेश में क्रम संख्या	की जाने वाली गुडियाँ
5	कालम 4 में “-वही-” के स्थान पर “एस०ए०एस० एकाउन्टेन्ट” पढ़ें।
6	कालम 4 में “-वही-” के स्थान पर “एकाउन्टेन्ट” पढ़ें।

2. इस विभाग के आदेश संख्या 52/1/79-एक०सी०-III (खण्ड II), दिनांक 31-5-79 में निम्नलिखित गुडियाँ की जायें :—

स्थानान्तरण आदेश में क्रम संख्या	की जाने वाली गुडियाँ
2	कालम 4 में “एकाउन्टेन्ट” के स्थान पर “एस०ए०एस० एकाउन्टेन्ट” पढ़ें।

3. इस विभाग के आदेश संख्या 52/1/79-एक०सी० III (खण्ड III), दिनांक 10-7-79 में निम्नलिखित गुडियाँ की जायें :—

स्थानान्तरण आदेश में क्रम संख्या	की जाने वाली गुडियाँ
17	कालम 4 में “-वही-” के स्थान पर “वरिष्ठ गोशाम रजक” पढ़ें।

[संख्या 52/1/82-एक०सी०-III]

(Department of Food)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1982

S.O. 447.—In this Department's Order No. 52/4/71-FC.III (Vol. II) dated 6-6-77 published in Part II section 3 of the Gazette of India dated 2-7-77 under S.O. No. 2209, the following correction shall be carried out :—

Sl. No. in the Transfer order	Correction to be carried out
5	For the words “-do-” in column 4, read “S.A.S. Accountant”.
6	For the words “-do-” in column 4, read “Accountant”.

II. In this Department's Order No. 52/1/79-FC.III (Vol. II) dated 31-5-79, the following correction shall be carried out:—

Sl. No. in the Transfer order	Correction to be carried out
2	For the words “Accountant” in column 4, read “S.A.S. Accountant”.

III. In this Department's Order No. 52/1/79-FC.III (Vol. III) dated 10-7-79, the following correction shall be carried out:—

Sl. No. in the Transfer order	Correction to be carried out
17	For the words “-Do-” in column 4, read “Senior Go-down Keeper.”

[No. 52/1/82-FC. III]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी 1982

का० जा० 448.—भारत-केंद्रीय सरकार ने खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, में उपाय निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यों द्वारा किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के क्रय, भण्डारकरण, संवहन, परिवहन, वितरण तथा विक्रय के कृत्यों का पालन करना बंद कर दिया है जोकि खाद्य निगम अधिनियम 1964 (1964 का 37) की धारा 13 के अधीन भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कृत्य हैं।

और भतः खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, उपाय निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे और उपरिबर्णित कृत्यों के पालन में लगे निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने केंद्रीय सरकार के तारीख 16 अप्रैल 1971 के परिपत्र के प्रत्युत्तर में उममें विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख के अन्तर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी न बनने के अपने आशय की उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा 12ए के परस्तुत द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित सूचना नहीं दी है।

भतः भव खाद्य निगम अधिनियम 1964 (1964 का 37) यथा अद्यतन संशोधित की धारा 12 ए द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई तारीख से भारतीय खाद्य निगम में स्थानान्तरित करती है :—

क्रम अधिकारी/सं० कर्मचारियों का नाम	केंद्रीय सरकार के अधीन स्थायी पद	स्थानान्तरण के समय के केंद्रीय सरकार के अधीन पद	भारतीय खाद्य निगम में स्थानान्तरण की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1. श्री मोहिन्द्र कुमार शर्मा सुपुत्र स्व० श्री लाल धन्य	—	गोदाम लिपिक	20-1-82

[सं० 52/1/82 एक०सी०-III]

कृष्ण विहार, प्रवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1982

S.O. 448.—Whereas the Central Government has ceased to perform the functions of purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains done by the Department of Food, the Regional Directorates of Food, the procurement Directors and the Pay and Accounts Office of the Department of Food which under section 13 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) are the functions of the Food Corporation of India.

And Whereas the following officers and employees serving in the Department of Food, the Regional Directorate of Food, the Procurement Directorates and the Pay and Accounts Offices of the Department of Food and engaged in the performance of the functions mentioned above have not, in response to the circular of the Central Govt. dated the 16th April, 1971 intimated, within the date specified therein, their intention of not becoming employees of the Food Corporation of India, as required by the proviso to sub-section 12A of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12A of the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) as amended upto date the Central Government hereby transfers the follow-

ing employees to the Food Corporation of India with effect from the date mentioned against him.

S. No.	Name of the officer/employees	Permanent post held under the Central Govt.	Post held under the Central Govt. at the time of transfer	Date of transfer to F.C.I.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Mohinder Kumar Sharma S/o Late Shri Lal Chand	..	Godown Clerk	20-1-82

[No. 52/1/82-FC. III]
KUNJ BEHARI, Under Secy.

संस्कृति विभाग

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 1982

(पुरातत्व)

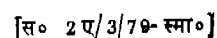
क्र० आ० 449.—केंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपगम्य अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है;

अतः केंद्रीय सरकार प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और प्रवर्धन अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवर्तन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की दो मास की सूचना देती है।

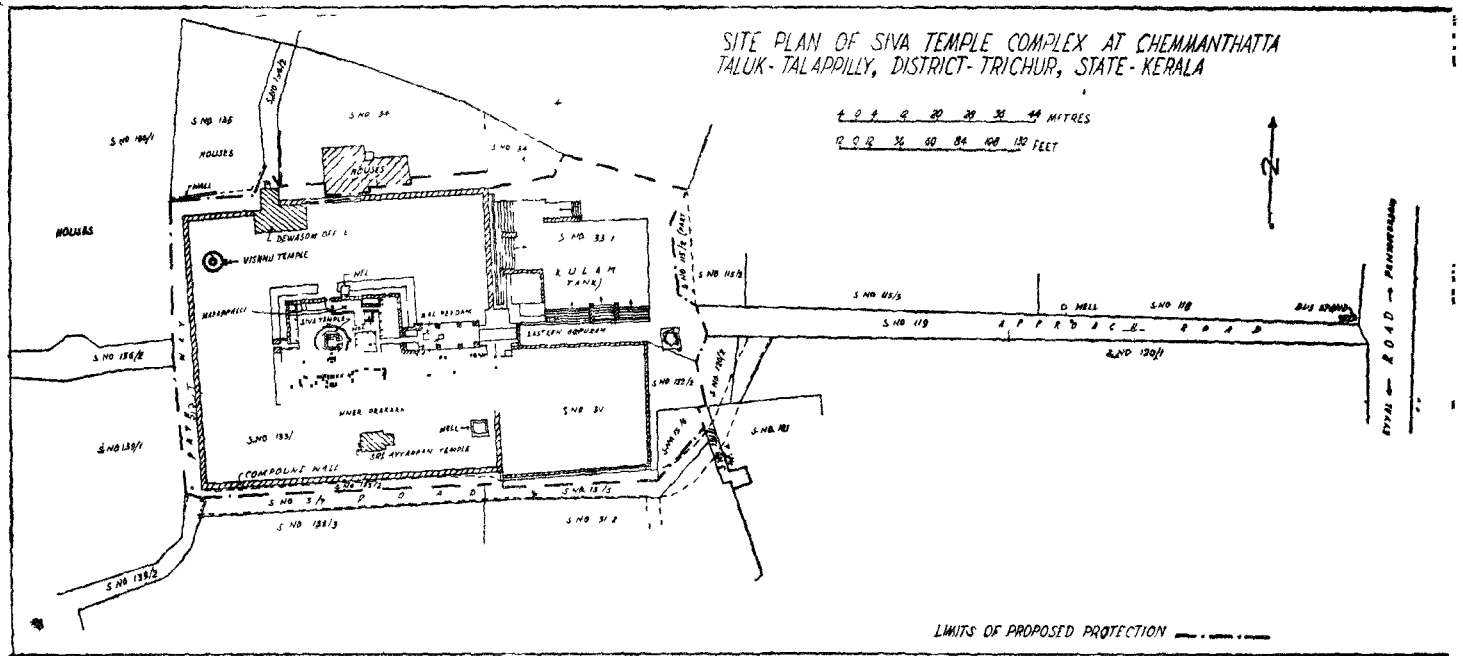
केंद्रीय सरकार इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक में हितवद्ध किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त किसी आक्षेप पर विचार करेगी।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	प्रवर्धन	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं०	क्षेत्र	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
केरल	त्रिपुर	सालापिल्ली	चेम्पनवट्टा	मीचे रेखांक में दक्षिण सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 131/6 और 132/1, 132/2, 133/2 और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 134/1 के भाग में समाविष्ट पार्श्व-वैश्य क्षेत्र सहित शिव मंदिर कोयंबट	नीचे रेखांक में दक्षिण सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 131/6, 132/1, 132/2, 133/1, 133/2 और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 134/1 का भाग	0.8679 हैक्टर	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 114, 131/8, 132/1, 134/2, 135 और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 134/1 का शेष भाग पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 115/2, पोरंबोके 119, 120/2 और 131/1 दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 131/5, 131/7 और 139/2 पश्चिम : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 136/1, 136/2, 139/1	सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 133/1 और 134/1 : चेम्पनवट्टा की दीवारों पार के भित्ति चित्र पहले से ही संरक्षित हैं।	मंदिर में पूजा होती है। मंदिर के श्री कोइल की दीवारों पार के भित्ति चित्र पहले से ही संरक्षित हैं।



State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
Kerala	Trichur	Talapilly	Chermm-anthatta	Siva temple complex together with adjacent area comprised in survey plot Nos. 131/6, 132/1, 132/2, 133/2 and part of survey plot No 134/1 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	Survey plot Nos 131/6, 132/1, 132/2, 133/1, 133/2 and part of survey plot No 134/1 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	0 8679 Hectares	North : Survey plot Nos 114, 134/2, 135 and remaining portion of survey plot No 134/1 East : Survey plot Nos 115/2, 119, 120/2 and 131/1 South : Survey plot Nos 131/5, 131/7 and 139/2 West : Survey plot Nos 136/1, 136/2, 139/1.	Survey plot Nos 131/6, 132/1, 133/1 and 134/1 Chermm-anthatta Dewaswom Survey plot Nos 132/2, 133/2 . Dewaswom Peramboke	Temple is under worship Mural paintings on the walls of Sritta Dewaswom koil of the temple are already under protection



[No.2 A/3/79-M]

(पुरातत्व)

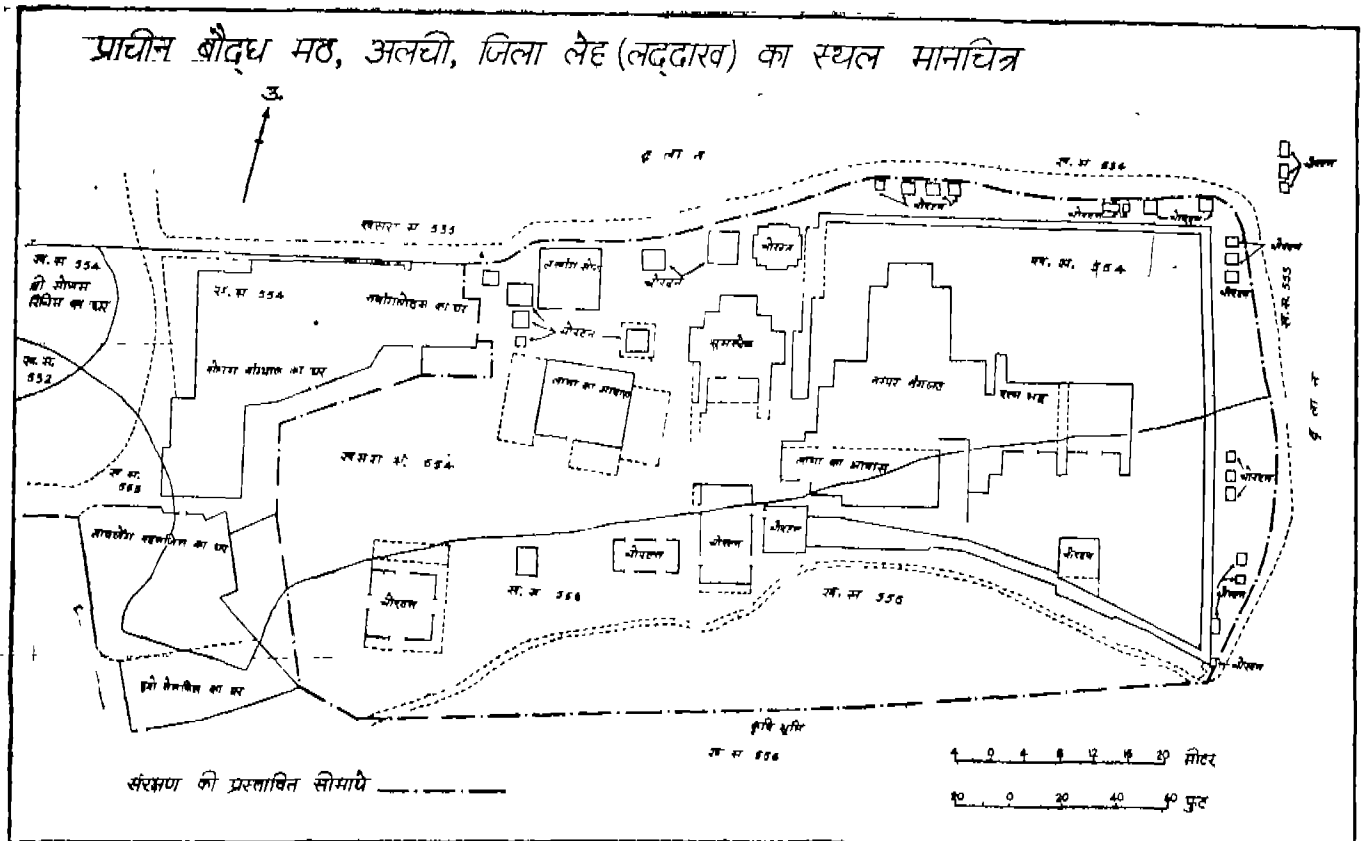
का० अा० 450.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं ,

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की दो मास की सूचना देती है ;

केन्द्रीय सरकार, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों में हितबद्ध किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त किसी आक्षेप पर विचार करेगी ।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	अवस्थान	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं०	क्षेत्र	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
जम्मू कश्मीर	लद्दाख	लेह	आलची	नीचे दिये गए रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्यांक 554 और 556 के भागों में समाविष्ट बौद्ध विहार ।	नीचे दिए गए रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 554 और 556 के भाग	0.4095 हैक्टर	पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्यांक 555 दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्यांक 556 का शेष भाग उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 554 और 535 पश्चिम :- सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 554 और 556 के शेष भाग ।	प्राइवेट	धार्मिक उपयोग में है ।



[सं० 2/38/78-सा०]

(Archaeology)

S.O. 450.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is of national importance;

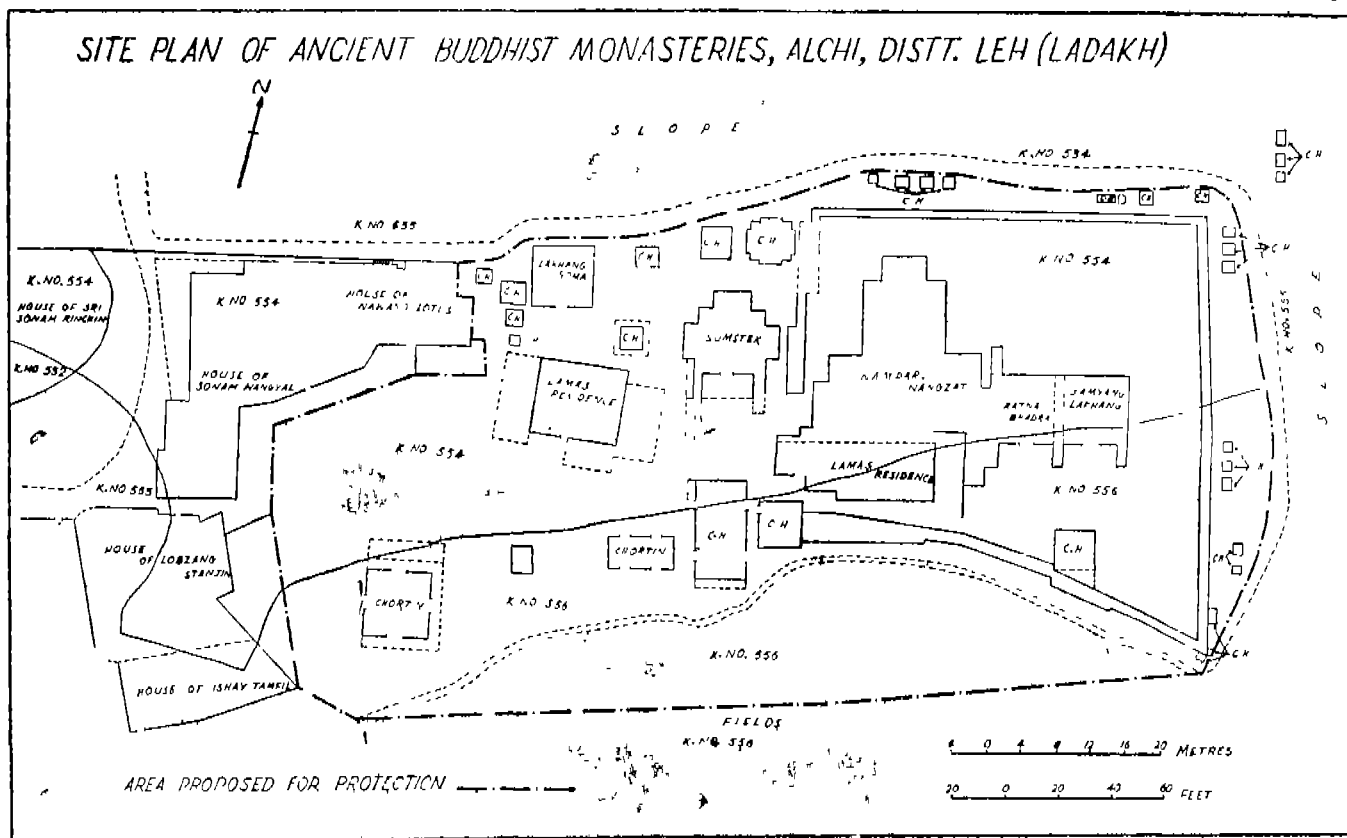
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives two months' notice of

its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance;

Any objection which may be received within a period of two months from the date of issue of this notification in the Official Gazette from any person interested in the said ancient monument will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh	Leh	Alchi	Buddhist Monasteries comprised in parts of survey plot Nos. 554 and 556 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	Parts, of survey plot Nos. 554 and 556 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	0.4095 Hectares	East :— Survey plot No. 555 South :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 556 North :— Survey plot numbers 534 and 535 West :— Remaining portions of survey plot Nos. 554 and 556	Private	In religious use



[No. 2/38/78-M]

(पुनस्तम्भ)

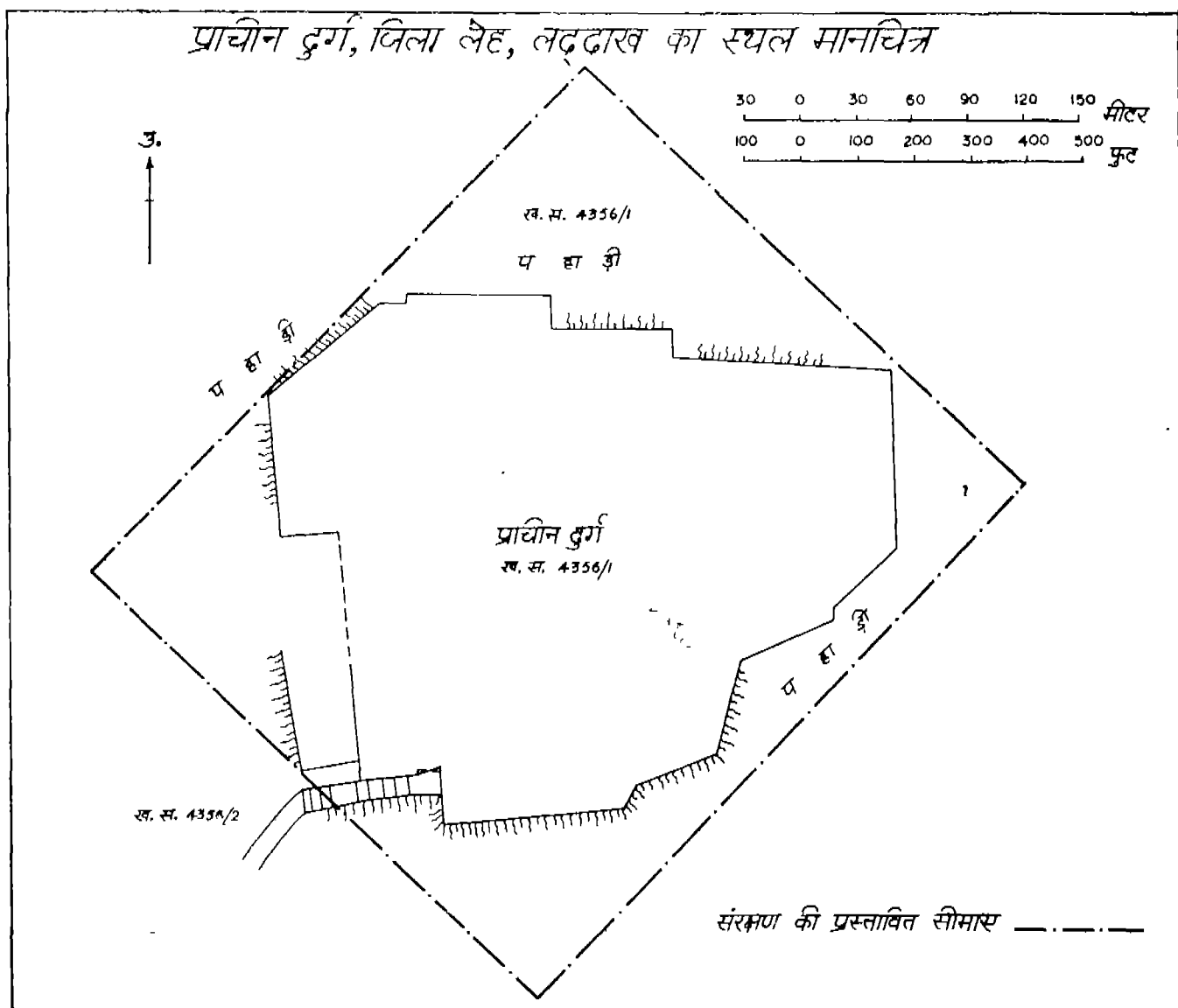
का० प्रा० 451.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं ;

अन: केन्द्रीय सरकार प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

केंद्रीय सरकार, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक में हितबद्ध किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त किसी आक्षेप पर विचार करेगी।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	अवस्थान	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं०	क्षेत्र	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
जम्मू कश्मीर	लेह	लेह	लेह	सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 4356/1 में रामाचिष्ट संलग्न क्षेत्र सहित पुराना किला ।	सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 4356/1	0.07 हेक्टर	उत्तर : पहाड़ी का असर्वेक्षित क्षेत्र पूर्व : पहाड़ी का असर्वेक्षित क्षेत्र दक्षिण : पहाड़ी का असर्वेक्षित क्षेत्र और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 4356/2 का भाग पश्चिम : पहाड़ी का असर्वेक्षित क्षेत्र और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 4356/2 का भाग ।	प्राईवेट	आवासिक उपयोग में नहीं है ।



[सं० 2/40/79 स्पा०]

(Archaeology)

S.O. 451.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is of national importance.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention

to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

Any objection which may be received within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette by any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

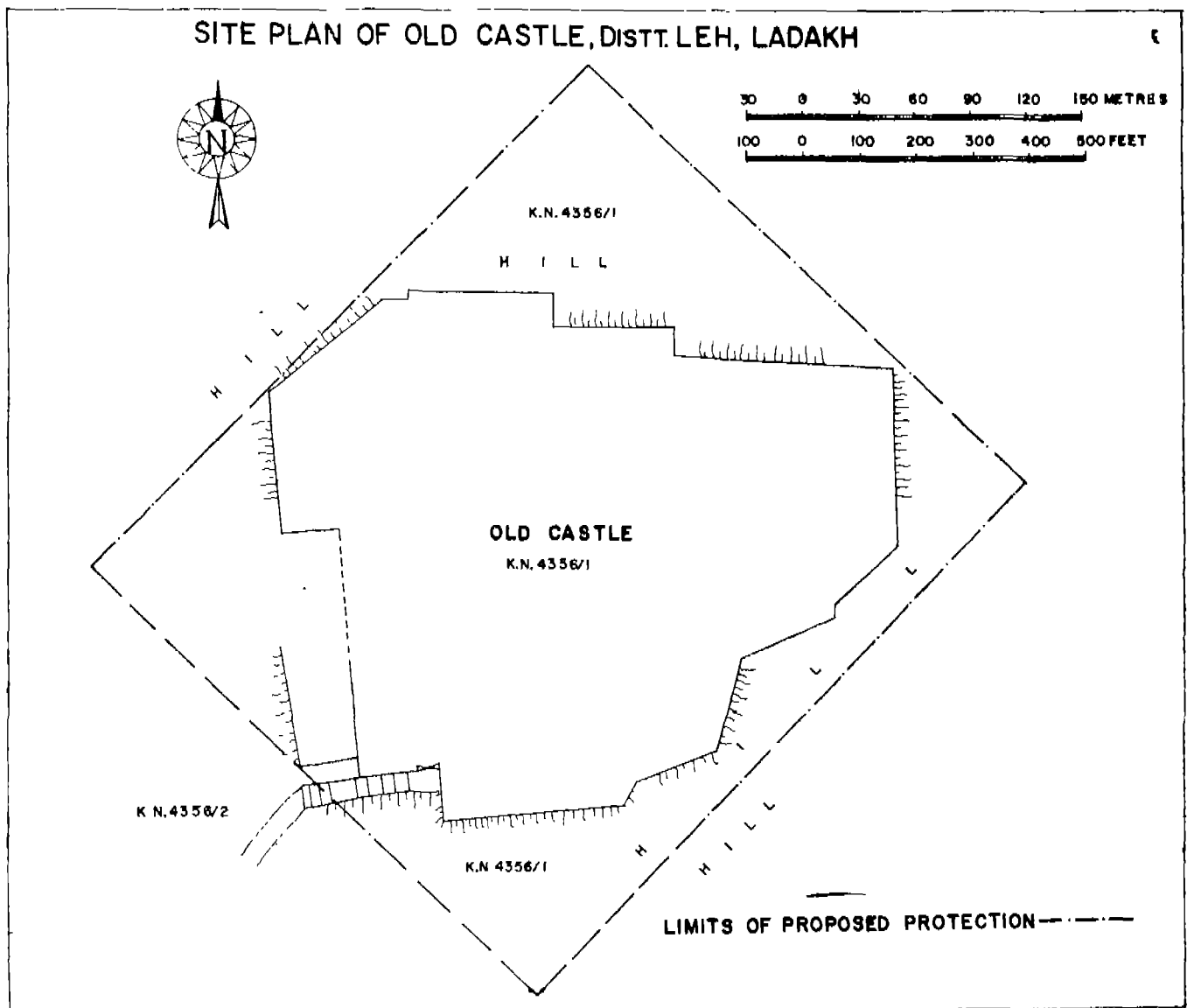
State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of Monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundries	Ownership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh	Leh	Leh	Old Castle along with adjoining area comprised in survey plot No. 4356/1	Survey plot No. 4356/1	0 07 hectares	North :-- Unsurveyed area of hill East :-- Unsurveyed area of hill	Private	Nct in residential use

South :—

Unsurveyed
area of hill and
a portion of
survey plot
No. 4356/2

West :—

Unsurveyed
area of hill and
a portion of
survey plot
No. 4356/2



(पुरातत्व)

क्र।सं ४५२. - केन्द्रीय सरकार की गय है कि इससे उपाचय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन, संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम १९५८ (१९५८ का २४) की धारा ४ की उपधारा (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की दो मास की सूचना देती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों में हितवन्त किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त किसी आक्षेप पर विचार करेगी।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	अवस्थान	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं०	क्षेत्र	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणी
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
जम्मू कश्मीर	नेह्रू	लेह	शेष	नीचे दिए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शात सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० १२७६ के समाविष्ट संलग्न क्षेत्र सहित प्राचीन महल जिसके अंतर्गत पूजा स्थल भी है।	नीचे दिए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शात सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० १२७६ का भाग	८.४०१३ हैक्टर	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० १२७६ का शेष भाग पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० १२७६ का शेष भाग और मुख्य सड़क। दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० १२७६ का शेष भाग पश्चिम : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० १२७६ का शेष भाग	प्राइवेट	पूजा-स्थल धार्मिक उपयोग में है।

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S.O. 452.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958),

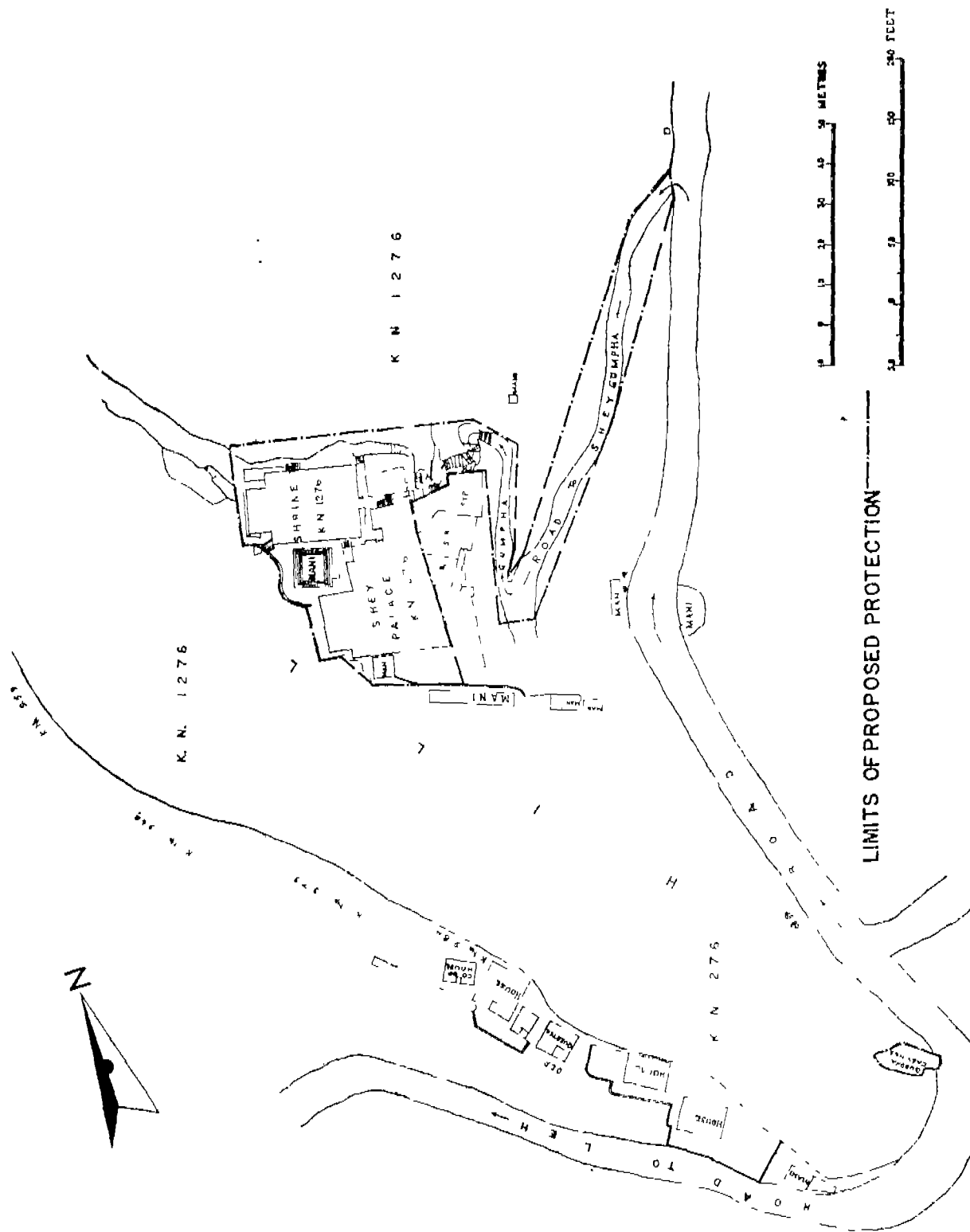
the Central Government hereby gives two months notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

Any objection which may be received, within the aforesaid period from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, from any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh	Leh	Shey	Ancient Palace including shrine together with adjacent area comprised in part of survey plot No. 1276 as shown in site plan reproduced below.	Part of survey plot No. 1276 as shown in site plan reproduced below.	0.4013 hectares	North :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 1276 East :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 1276 and Main road South :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 1276 West :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 1276	Private	Shrine in religious use

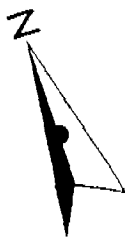
SITE PLAN OF ANCIENT PALACE AT SHEY DISTT. LEH, LADAKH



LIMITS OF PROPOSED PROTECTION

0 10 20 30 40 50 METRES

0 50 100 150 200 FEET



पुरातत्व

क्र० जा० 454.—केंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है,

अतः केंद्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का. 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

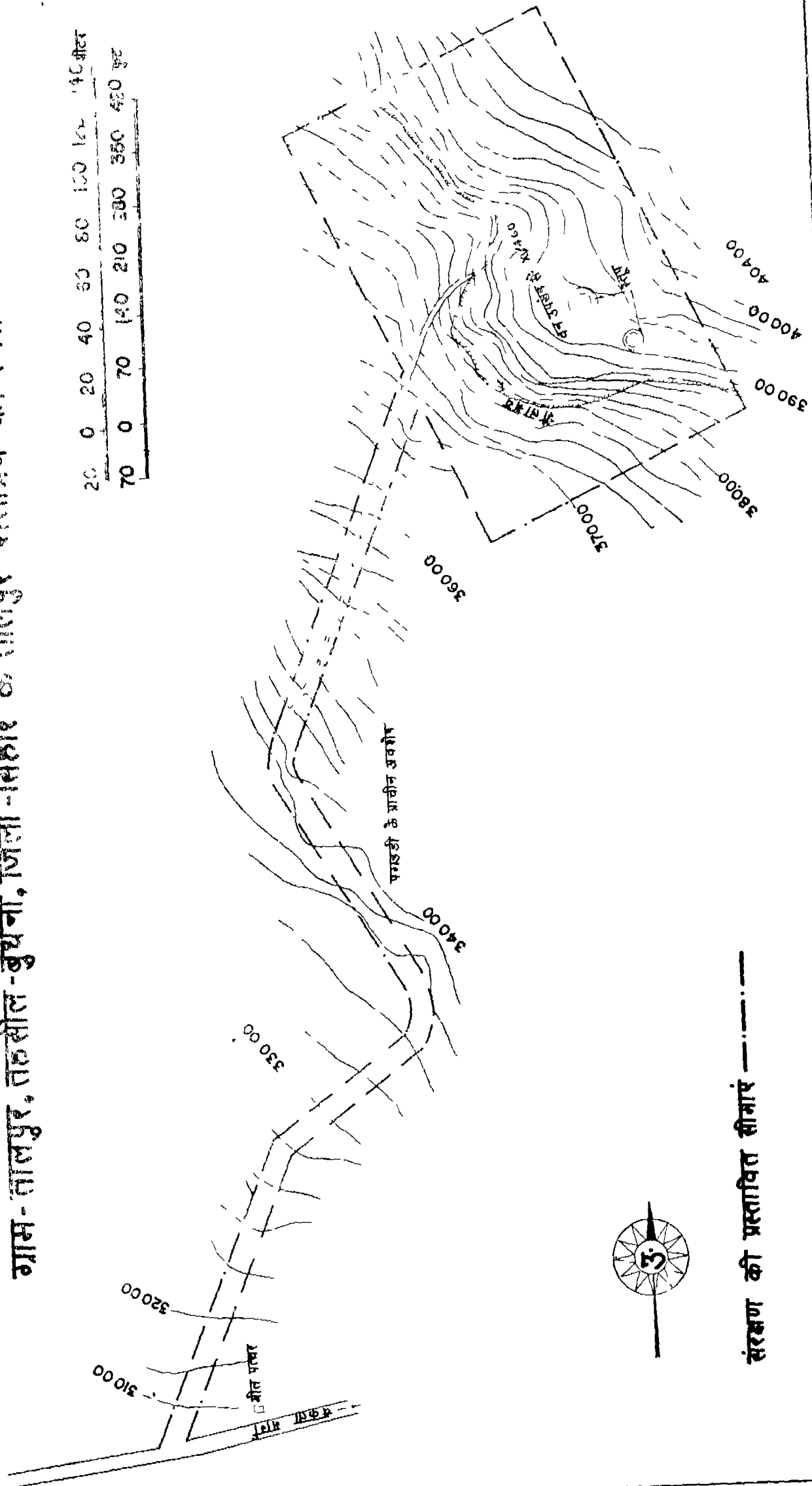
इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किए जाने की तारीख से दो मास के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक से हितबद्ध किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त आक्षेप पर केंद्रीय सरकार विचार करेगी।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	अवस्थान	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण आद स	क्षेत्र	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
मध्यप्रदेश	सीहोर	मुझनी	तालपुरा	पैठ किए हुए बट्टाण आशय, दो बोख स्तूपों और अन्य अवशेषों के साथ वन भूमि सं० $\times 1/460$ के भाग में समाविष्ट पार्श्वस्थ क्षेत्र, जैसा कि नीचे पुनः प्रस्तुत स्थल योजना में दर्शाया गया है।	वन भूमि सं० 2,437 $\times 1/460$ का एक हैक्टर भाग, जो नीचे पुनः प्रस्तुत, स्थल योजना में दर्शाया गया है।	उत्तर : वन भूमि सं० $\times 1/460$ का शेष भाग। पूर्व : वन भूमि सं० $\times 1/460$ का शेष भाग। दक्षिण : वन भूमि सं० $\times 1/460$ का शेष भाग। पश्चिम : वन भूमि सं० $\times 1/460$ का शेष भाग।	वन विभाग मध्य प्रदेश सरकार		

ग्राम - तालपुर, तरुसील-बुधनी, जिला-सिहोर के तालपुर वीलाग्रय का स्थान मानचित्र

20	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	मीटर
70	0	70	140	210	280	350	420	490	फुट



संरक्षण की प्रस्तावित सीमाएं

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S.O. 454.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is of national importance;

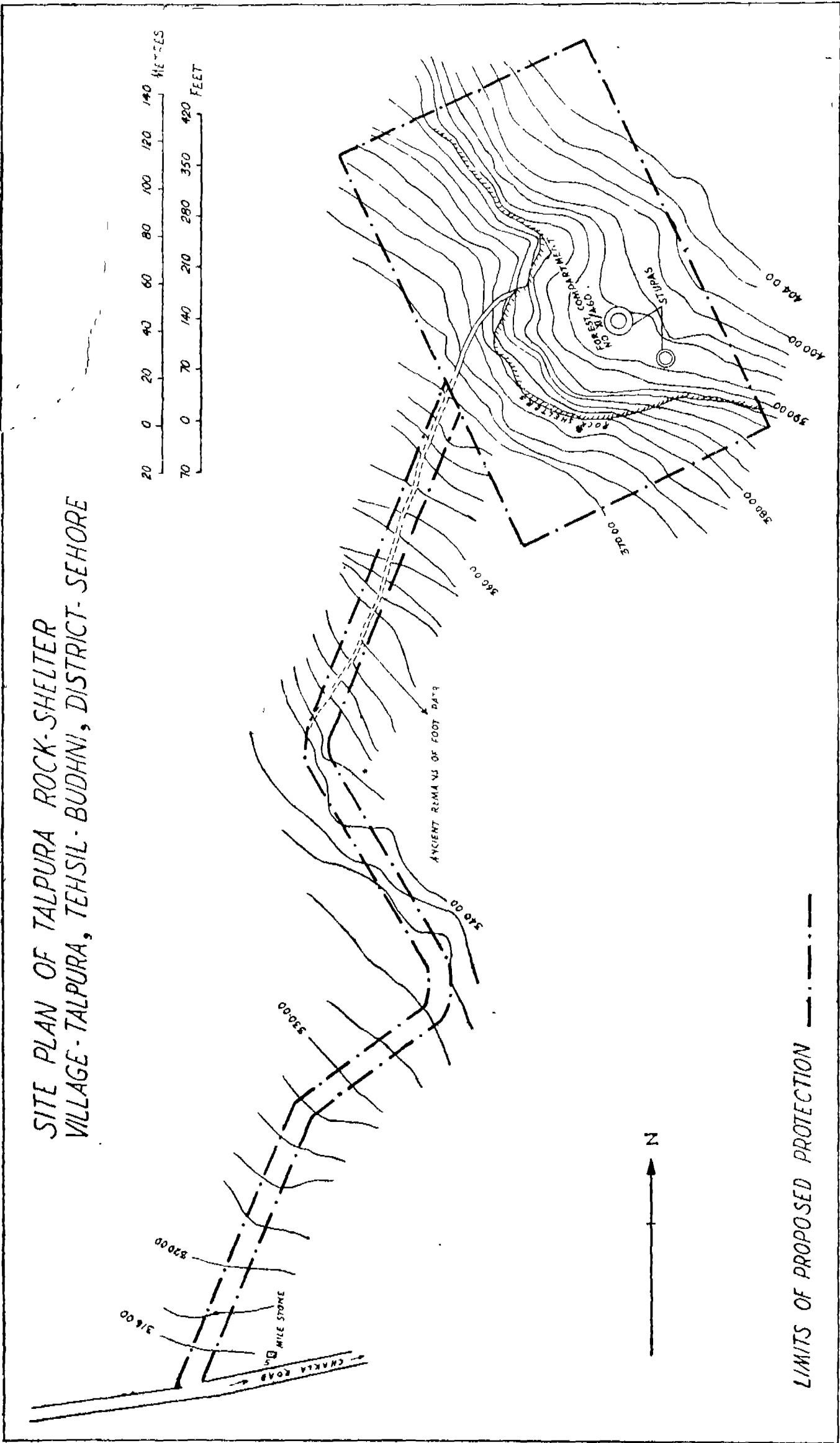
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the

Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

Any objection which may be received within a period of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette by any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Budhni	Talpura	Painted rock shelter two Buddhist stupas and other remains alongwith adjoining area comprised in a portion of forest land bearing No. XI/460 as shown in the site plan reproduced below	A portion of forest land bearing No. XI/460 as shown in the site plan reproduced below	2.437 hectares	North :— Remaining portion of forest land bearing No. XI/460. East :— Remaining portion of forest land bearing No. XI/460. South :— Remaining portion of forest land bearing No. XI/460. West :— Remaining portion of forest land bearing No. XI/460.	Forest Department Madhya Pradesh Government.	—



पुरस्कार

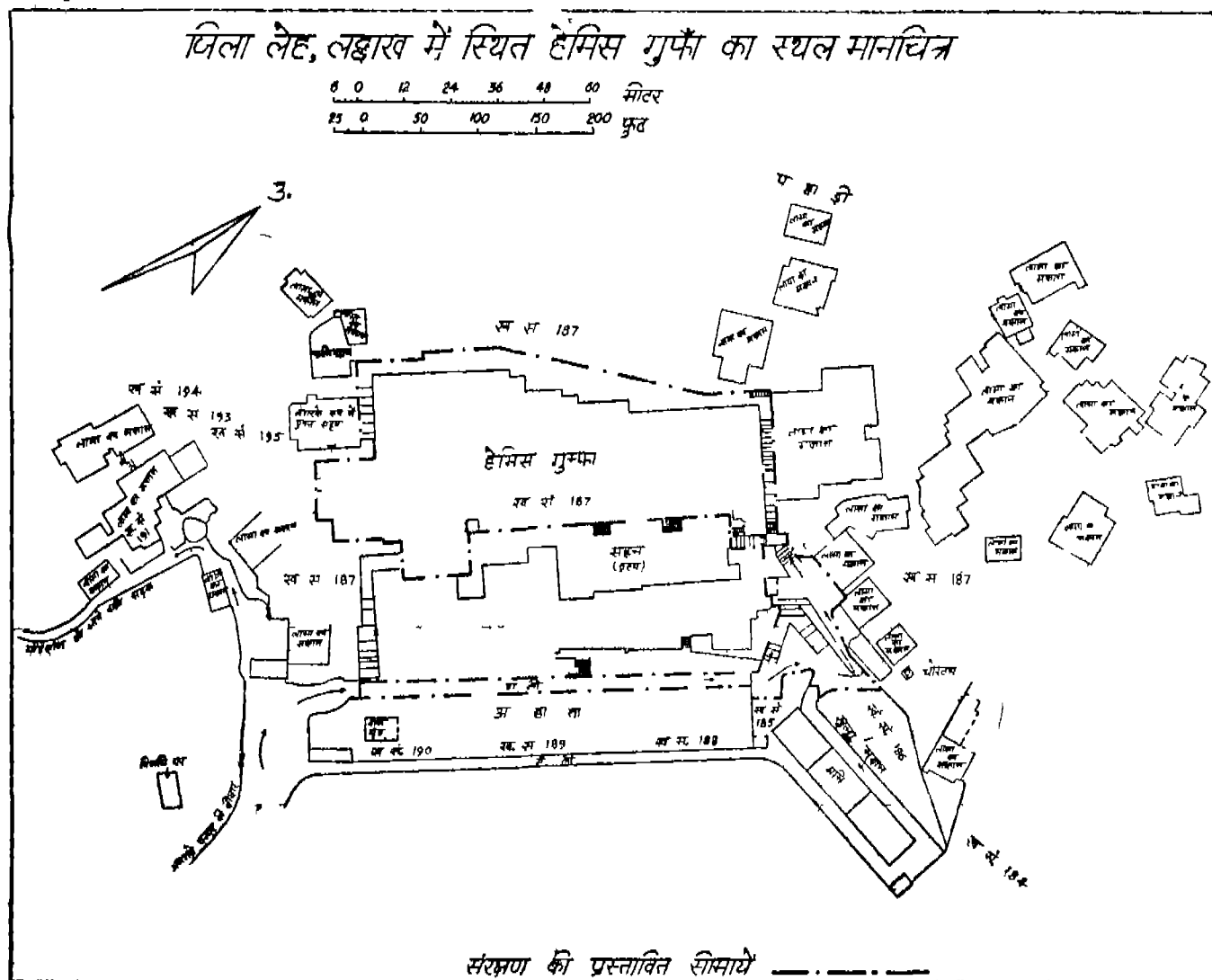
का.भा. 455.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायय धनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और धरोहर अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की दो मास की सूचना देती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक में हितवन्ध किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त किसी आक्षेप पर विचार करेगी।

धनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	व्यवस्थान	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अन्धीय सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं०	कोमाए	स्वामित्व	द्विपणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
जम्मू-कश्मीर	सेह	हैमिन्न	हैमिन्न गुफा और नीचे दिए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 187 के अन्धीय में समाविष्ट पार्श्वस्थ भूमि	नीचे दिए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 187 का भाग	0.532 हैक्टर	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 187 का शेष भाग पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 187 और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 188 का शेष भाग।	हैमिन्न गुफा	वार्मिक उपयोग में
						दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 187 का शेष भाग सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 188, 189 और 190।		
						दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 187 का शेष भाग।		



[सं० 2/22/70-स्मा०]

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S.O. 455.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monuments specified in the Schedule annexed hereto are of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958),

the Central Government hereby gives two months' notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monuments to be of national importance.

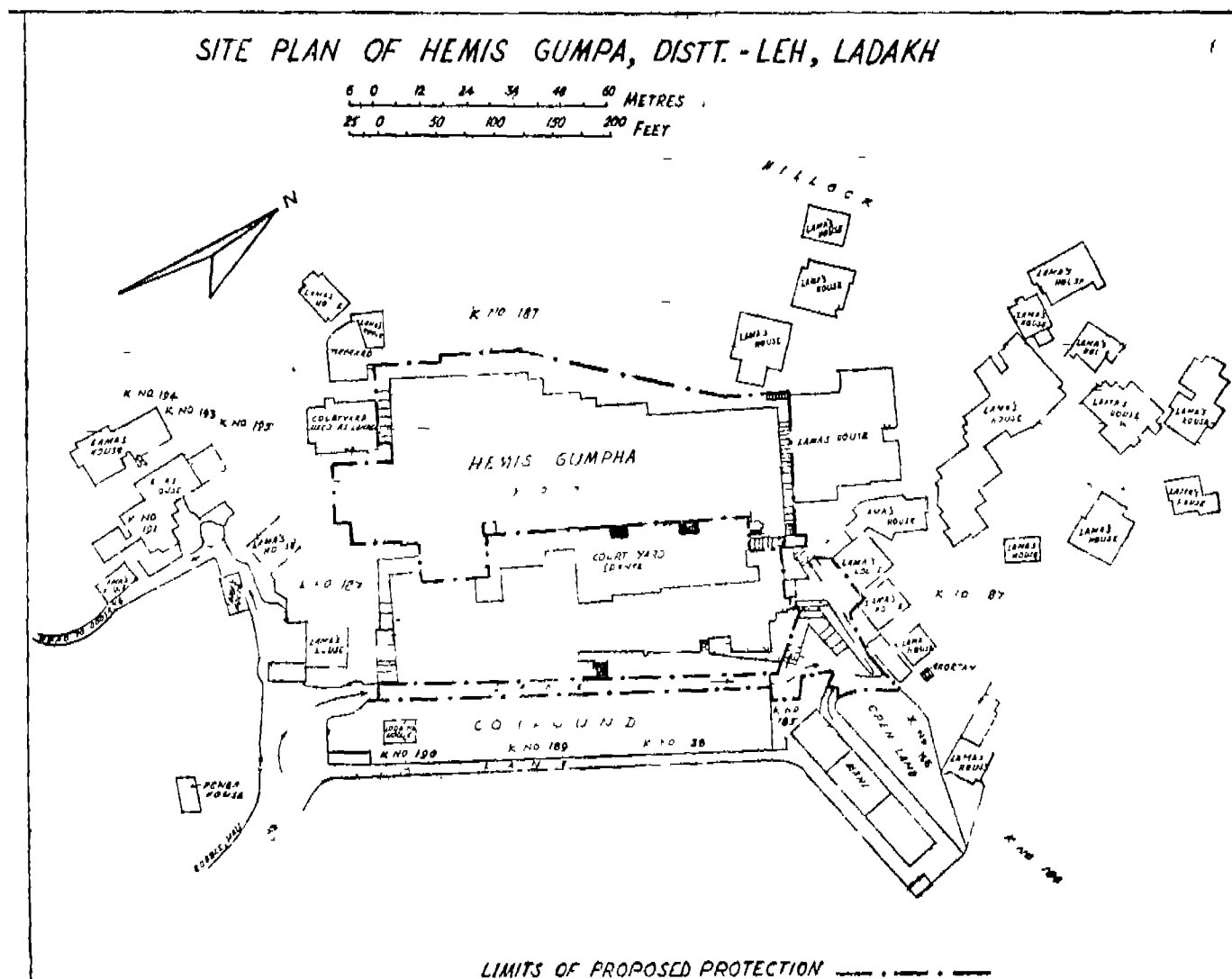
Any objection which may be received within a period of two months from the date of issue of this notification in the Official Gazette from any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh	Leh	Hemis	Hemis Gumpa and adjoining land comprised in part of survey plot No. 187 as shown in site plan reproduced below	Part of survey plot No. 187 as shown in the site plan reproduced below	0.532 Hectares	North :— Remaining portion of Survey plot No. 187 East :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 187 and survey plot Nos. 185 and 186	Hemis Gumpa	In religious use

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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South :—
Remaining portion of survey plot No. 187, survey plot Nos. 188- 189 and 190
West :—
Remaining portion of survey plot No. 18



नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 1982

(पुरातत्व)

क्र०अ० 456.--केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है:

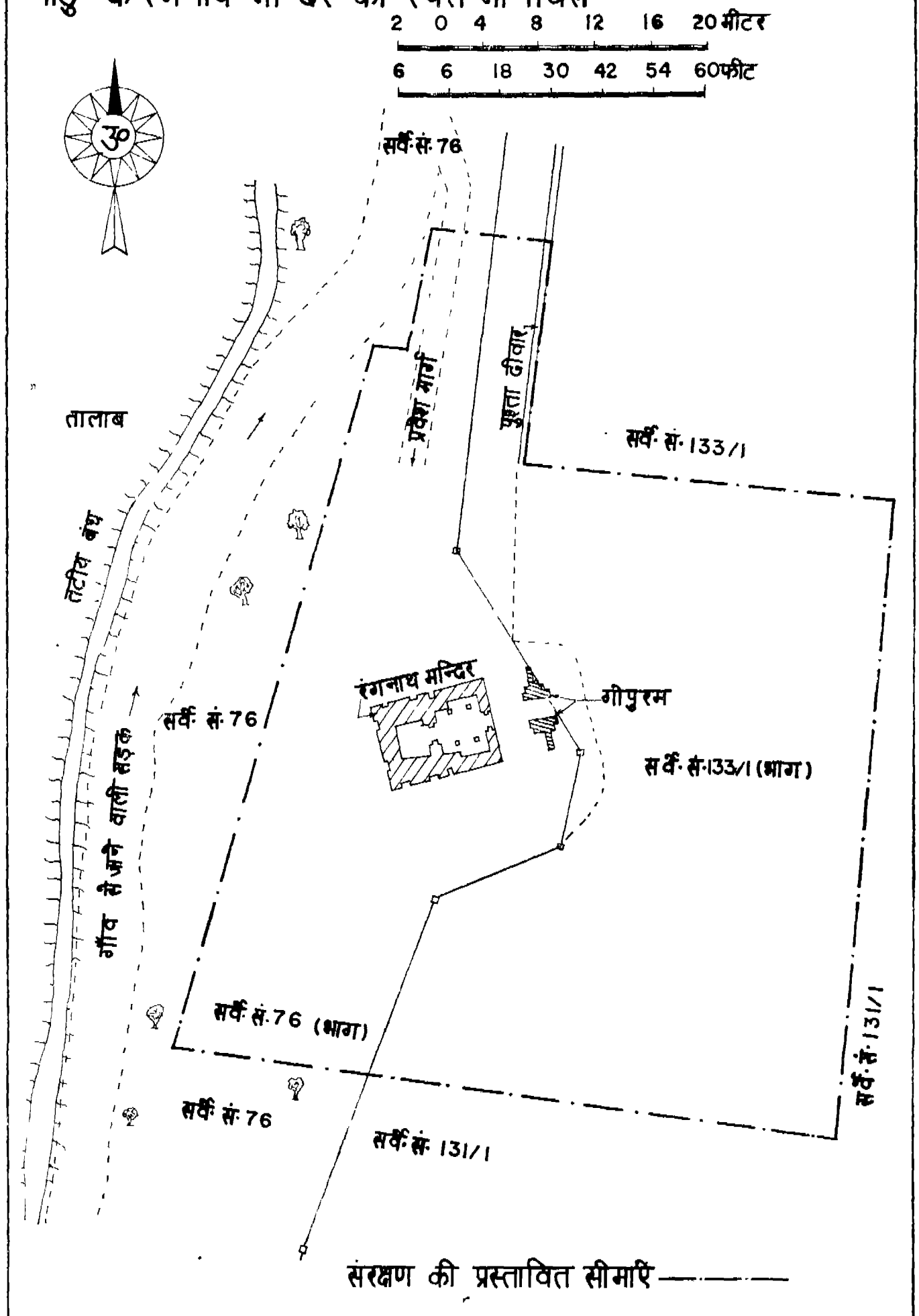
घट: केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा(1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की दो मास की सूचना देती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि के भीतर उक्त पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष से हितबद्ध किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त किसी आशेष पर विचार करेगी।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	अवस्थान	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन सम्मिलित किए जाने वाले प्लाट	क्षेत्र	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
तमिलनाडु	उत्तर अर्काट	बालागाह	एडम्पन पट्ट	नीचे दिए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 76 और 133/1 के बीच में समा-विष्ट संलग्न क्षेत्र सहित रंगनाथ मंदिर	नीचे दिए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 76 और 133/1 के बीच का भाग	0.2213 हेक्टर	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 76 और 133/1 के बीच भाग पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 133//1 का शेष भाग दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 76 और 133/1 का शेष भाग पश्चिम : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 76 का शेष भाग	सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 133/1 के सिवाय जो प्राइवेट स्वा-मित्व के अधीन है, सरकार	

एरुक्कमपट्ट, तालुक-वल्लजाह, जिला-उत्तरी अर्काट, राज्य-तमिल-नाडु के रंगनाथ मन्दिर का स्थल मानचित्र



[सं० 2/12/75-सं०]

डा० श्रीमती देबला मिश्र, महानिदेशक और पब्लिक सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 1982

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S O. 456 —Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the

Central Government hereby gives two months' notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

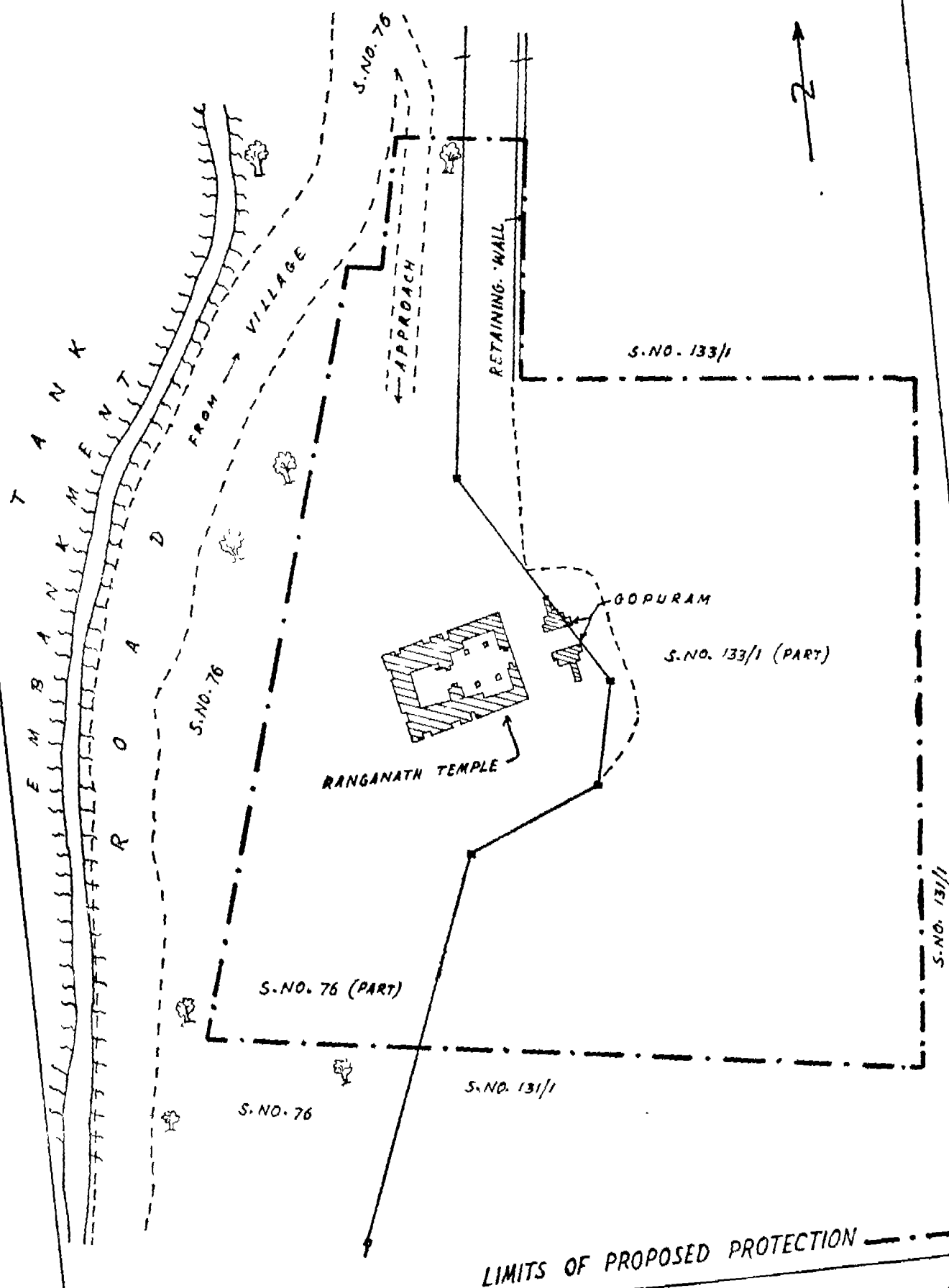
Any objection which may be received within the said period of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, by any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	North Arcot	Vallajah	Erukampattu	Ranganatha temple along with adjoining area comprised in a portion of survey plot Nos. 76 and 133/1 as shown in the site plan reproduced below	A portion of survey plot Nos. 76 and 133/1 as shown in the site plan reproduced below	0.2213 hectare	North :— Remaining portion of survey plot Nos. 76 and 133/1 East :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 133/1 South :— Remaining portion of survey plot Nos. 76 and 133/1 West :— Remaining portion of survey plot No. 76	Government except survey plot No. 133/1 which is under private ownership	—

SITE PLAN OF RANGANATHA TEMPLE AT ERUKKAMPATTU TALUK - WALLAJAH, DISTRICT - NORTHARCOT, STATE - TAMILNADU

2 0 4 8 12 16 20 METRES
6 0 6 18 30 42 54 66 FEET



[No. 2/12/75-M]
D. MITRA, Director General and Ex-Officio Joint Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 1981

क्रा० प्रा० 457.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधि-भोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित अधिकारी को, जो सरकार के राजस्वविन अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में की तत्संबन्धी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के प्रयोजनों की आवश्यक अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर, उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिनियमित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पद/अभियान	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रयोजनों और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)
उपाध्यक्ष कांडला डाक श्रम बोर्ड नम्बर 2, पत्तन तथा सीमा शुल्क, भवन, पी०बो० न्यू कांडला (कच्छ)-370201	गांधीधाम की नगर सीमाओं के भीतर तथा कांडला पोर्ट परिया के क्षेत्र- कांडला डाक लेबर बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर और अन्य भवन।

[एच जी के 17/81-एल०-11]

प्रताप सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 4th December, 1981

S.O.457.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being an officer equivalent in rank to a gazetted officer of Government, to be estate officer for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on estate officers by or under the said Act, within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the categories of public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (2M) of the said Table.

TABLE

Designation of officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Deputy Chairman, Kandla Dock Labour Board No. 2 Port & Custom Building P.O. New Kandla (Kutch)-370201.	Staff quarters and workers' quarters and other buildings belonging to the Kandla Dock Labour Board within the Gandhidham Municipal limits and the Kandla Port area.

[LDK/17/81-L. II]

PARTAP SINGH, Desk Officer

1229 GI/81-15

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1982

क्रा० प्रा० 458.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का दिल्ली की बृहद योजना में नीचे बताये गये क्षेत्रों के बारे में कतिपय संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसे दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 31) की धारा 44 के अन्तर्गत 25-7-81 के नोटिस संख्या एक० 3 (5)/75-एम० पी० द्वारा उक्त नोटिस के 30 दिन के अन्तर्गत की उप-धारा मुद्दाव मांगने के लिए प्रकाशित किया गया था जैसे कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (II) ए की उप-धारा (3) में प्रवेशित है

और यतः उक्त संशोधन पर कोई भी आपत्ति या मुद्दाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं,

अतः, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 ए की उपधारा (2) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिसूचना की भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि से दिवसों की बृहद योजना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

“लगभग 17.40 हे० (43 एकड़) भूमि जो क्षेत्र एक० 19 में पड़ती है और दिल्ली की बृहद योजना में “कृषि हरित पट्टी हेतु विनिर्दिष्ट है तथा जो उत्तर में बदरपुर बस पार्क स्टेशन से लेकर रेलवे माइडवैज तक पश्चिम में मथुरा मार्ग और जो दक्षिण एवम् दक्षिण पूर्व में “आवासीय” एवं “औद्योगिक” उपयोगों की भूमि द्वारा घिरी है, का भूमि उपयोग बदलकर “आवासीय” किया जाता है।

[सं० के०-13011/24/78-डी० डी० I (ए०)/11ए]

के० के० सक्सेना, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1982

S.O. 458.—Whereas certain modification, which the Central Government proposes to make in the Master Plan for Delhi regarding the areas mentioned hereunder, were published with Notice No. F. 3(5)/75-MP dated the 25th July, 1981 in accordance with the provisions of the section 44 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) inviting objections/suggestions as required by sub-section (3) of section 11-A of the said Act, within thirty days from the date of said notice.

And whereas no objections or suggestions having been received with regard to afore-said modifications;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following modification in the said Master Plan for Delhi with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India, namely:

MODIFICATION :

“The land use of and area measuring about 17 40 hectares (43 acres), out of the land falling in zone F-19, earmarked for ‘agricultural green belt’ in the Master Plan and surrounded by railway siding to Badarpur Thermal Power Station on the North, Mathura Road on the West and ‘residential’ & ‘Industrial’ uses on the South and South-East, is changed to ‘residential’.”

[No. K-13011/24/78-DD(A)/IIA]

K. K. SAXENA, Desk Officer.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 1981

क्रा० प्रा० 459.—केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा नियम, 1959 के नियम 4 (ख) के अनुसरण में, किये गये पुनर्विनीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों

की 1 मार्च, 1978 को प्राधिकृत स्थायी स्टाफ संख्या नियत करती है :—

ग्रेड	प्राधिकृत स्थायी संख्या	स्टाफ संख्या
श्रेणी 1, सेलेक्शन ग्रेड	1	
सीनियर प्रशासनिक ग्रेड (सीनियर स्केल)	5	
(जूनियर स्केल)	8	
जूनियर प्रशासनिक ग्रेड	26	
ग्रेड 1	136	
ग्रेड 2	75	
श्रेणी-1 के पदों के 10% के हिसाब से छुट्टी रिजर्व जोड़िए	25	137
श्रेणी 1 के पदों के 15% के हिसाब से प्रति-नियुक्ति रिजर्व जोड़िए	37	
श्रेणी 2		
ग्रेड 3	293	
ग्रेड 4	201	
श्रेणी 2 के पदों के 10% के हिसाब से छुट्टी रिजर्व जोड़िए	49	275
श्रेणी 2 के पदों के 15% के हिसाब से प्रति-नियुक्ति रिजर्व जोड़िए	25	
कुल स्टाफ संख्या :	881	

2. केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा की 1-3-1978 को प्राधिकृत स्थायी स्टाफ संख्या 881 नियत की गई है।

[फाइल संख्या 11011/6/78-सी० आई० एस०]
पी० के० जलाली, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 12th December, 1981

S.O. 459—In pursuance of rules 4(b) of the Central Information Service, Rules, 1959, the Central Government as the result of the review undertaken, hereby fixes the authorised permanent strength of the following Grades of the Central Information Service as on 1-3-1978.

Grade	Authorised permanent Strength
Class I	
Selection Grade	1
Senior Administrative Grade (Senior Scale)	5
(Junior Scale)	8
Junior Administrative Grade	26
Grade I	136
Grade II	75
Add. leave reserve @ 10% of Class I posts	25
Add. deputation reserve @ 15% of Class I posts	37
Class II	
Grade III	293
Grade IV	201
Add. leave reserve @ 10% of Class II posts	49
Add. deputation reserve @ 15% of Class II in posts	25
Total Strength	881

The total authorised permanent strength of the Central Information Service has been fixed at 881 as on 1-3-1978.

[F. No. 11011/6/78-CIS]
P. K. JALALI, Under Secy.

पी० और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय

(पुनर्वासि विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1982

क्र०आ० 460.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वासि) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा गुजरात सरकार के भूमि सुधार आयुक्त तथा पदेन सचिव (भूमि-सुधार) को 3 अगस्त, 1981 से गुजरात राज्य में, उनके अपने कार्य के अतिरिक्त उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन उप मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए उप-मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

2. इससे अधिसूचना सं० 1(12)/विशेष सैल/78-एस० एस०-II, दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 1978 का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[सं० 1(13)/वि०सैल/79-एस० एस०-II (क)]

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1982

S.O. 460.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of section 3 of the Displaced persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the Commissioner of Land Reforms and Ex-Officio Secretary (Land Reforms), Government of Gujarat, as Deputy Chief Settlement Commissioner in the State of Gujarat for the purpose of performing, in addition to his own duties, the functions assigned to a Deputy Chief Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act, with effect from 3rd August, 1981.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(12)/Spl. Cell/78-SS-II, dated the 25th July, 1978.

[No. 1(13)/Spl.-Cell/79-SS-II.(A)]

क्र०आ० 461.—निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 31) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा गुजरात सरकार के भूमि-सुधार आयुक्त व पदेन सचिव (भूमि-सुधार) को उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन उप महाभिरक्षक को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए, 3 अगस्त 1981 से उप महाभिरक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

2. इससे अधिसूचना सं० 1(3)/विशेष सैल/79-एस०एस०-II दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1979 का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[सं० 1(3)/विशेष सैल/79-एस०एस०-II (ख)]

एन० एम वाधवानी, अवर सचिव

S.O. 461.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints the Commissioner of Land Reforms and Ex-Officio Secretary (Land Reforms), Government of Gujarat, as Deputy Custodian General for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on such Deputy Custodian General by or under the said Act, with effect from 3rd August, 1981.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS-II, dated the 17th July, 1979.

[No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS-II.(E)]

N. M. WADHWANI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1982

का०प्रा० 462.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 34 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त इसके द्वारा राजस्व विभाग गुजरात सरकार के भूमि सुधार आयुक्त तथा पदेन सचिव (भूमि सुधार) जो उप मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं को, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 23, 24 और 28 के अंतर्गत मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त को प्रदत्त शक्तियों, उक्त धाराओं के अधीन गुजरात राज्य में स्थित मुआवजा पूल, सरकार द्वारा (नमित सम्पत्तियों, अजित निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों, कृषि भूमियाँ, बुकानो तथा खाली भूखण्डों के संबंध में आवश्यक प्रावधान जारी करने के लिए 3 अगस्त, 1981 से सौंपते हैं।

2. इससे अधिसूचना सं० 1(12) वि०सैल/78-एस०एस०-II, दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 1978 का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[संख्या 1(3)/वि० सैल/79-एस०एस०-II (ख)]

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1982.

S.O. 462.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Chief Settlement Commissioner hereby delegates to the Commissioner of Land Reforms and Ex-Officio Secretary (Land Reforms), Revenue Department, Government of Gujarat, exercising the powers of Deputy Chief Settlement Commissioner, the powers conferred on the said Chief Settlement Commissioner by or under Sections 23, 24 and 28 of the said Act with effect from 3rd August, 1981 for the purpose of passing necessary orders under the said sections in respect of Government built properties, acquired evacuee properties, agricultural lands, shops and vacant sites forming part of the 'Compensation Pool' in the State of Gujarat.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1 (12)/Spl. Cell/78-SS. II, dated the 25th July, 1978.

[No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS.II(B)]

का०प्रा० 463.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 34 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त इसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की निम्नलिखित धाराओं के अधीन मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त को प्रदत्त शक्तियाँ, गुजरात सरकार, राजस्व विभाग के भूमि सुधार आयुक्त व पदेन सचिव (भूमि-सुधार) जो 3 अगस्त, 1981 के उप मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, को सौंपते हैं, अर्थात्—

(क) भुगतान न की गई क्रय राशि के संबंध में धारा 20 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने की शक्तियाँ।

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों से भूमि राजस्व की कोई भी बकाया राशि बसूल की जाती है, उनके खिलाफ धारा 30 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन प्रावधान देने की शक्तियाँ; और

(ग) उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन दण्डनीय अवराध को म्यादासय के विचार के लिए धारा 35 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन शिकायत करने की शक्तियाँ।

2. इससे अधिसूचना सं०-1(12)/विशेष सैल/78-एस० एस०-II दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 1978 का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[संख्या 1(3)/विशेष सैल/79-एस०एस०-II (ग)]

S.O. 463.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Chief Settlement Commissioner hereby delegates to the Commissioner of Land Reforms and Ex-Officio Secretary (Land Reforms), Government of Gujarat in the Revenue Department and exercising the powers of the Deputy Chief Settlement Commissioner with effect from 3rd August, 1981, the powers conferred on the said Chief Settlement Commissioner under the following sections of the said Act, namely :—

(a) issuing a certificate under sub-section (3) of section 20 in respect of amount of purchase money remaining unpaid;

(b) making an order under sub-section (2) of section 30, in respect of persons, from whom any sum is recoverable as arrears of land revenue; and

(c) making complaints as required by sub-section (2) of section 35 for enabling a Court to take cognisance of an offence punishable under the said Act.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(12)/Spl. Cell/78-SS.II, dated the 25th July, 1978.

[No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS. II(C)]

का०प्रा० 464.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 34 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त इसके द्वारा गुजरात सरकार के भूमि सुधार आयुक्त व पदेन सचिव, जो उप मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त की शक्तियों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, को मुआवजा पूल की सभी अजित निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों जो वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के अधीन गुजरात राज्य सरकार को हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई हैं के निपटान के लिए, 3 अगस्त, 1981 से उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन बनाए गए विनियम 87, 88, 90(1)(क), 90(1)(ख), 90(11), 90(12) और 101 के अंतर्गत अपनी शक्तियाँ सौंपते हैं।

2. इससे अधिसूचना सं० 1(12) विशेष सैल/78-एस०एस०-II, दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 1978 का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[संख्या 1(3)/वि०सैल/79-एस०एस०-II (घ)]

S.O. 464.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Chief Settlement Commissioner hereby delegates to the Commissioner of Land Reforms and Ex-Officio Secretary (Land Reforms), Government of Gujarat, exercising the powers of the Deputy Chief Settlement Commissioner, his powers under rule 87, 88, 90(1)(a) 90(1)(b), 90(11), 90(12) and 101 framed under the said Act, with effect from 3rd August, 1981 for the purpose of disposal of all acquired evacuee properties forming part of compensation pool, transferred to the State Government of Gujarat, under administrative and financial arrangements.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(12)/Spl. Cell/78-SS. II, dated the 25th July, 1978.

[No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS. II(D)]

का०प्रा० 465.—निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 31) की धारा 55 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, गोविन्द जी मिश्र, इसके द्वारा इस विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० 1(3)/विशेष सैल/79-एस०एस०-II, दिनांक 8 जनवरी, 1982 द्वारा उप महाप्रभारक के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए गुजरात सरकार के भूमि सुधार आयुक्त व पदेन सचिव को 3 अगस्त, 1981 से महा अधि-रक्षक की निम्नलिखित शक्तियाँ सौंपता हूँ :—

(i) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 24 और 27 के अधीन शक्तियाँ।

(ii) अधिनियम की धारा 10(2)(0) के अधीन किसी भी निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के हस्तांतरण के अनुमोदन की शक्तियाँ।

(iii) निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन (केंद्रीय) नियम, 1950 के नियम 30-क के अधीन मामलों के हस्तांतरण की शक्तियाँ।

2. इससे अधिसूचना सं० 1(3) विशेष सैल/79-एस० एस०-II, दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1981 का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[सं० 1(3)/विशेष सैल/79-एस०एस०-II (ङ)]

गोविन्द जी मिश्र, महाप्रभारक

S.O. 465.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me as Custodian General by Sub-Section (3) of Section 55 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), I Govind Jee Misra, hereby delegate to the Commissioner of Land Reforms and Ex-Officio Secretary (Land Reforms), Government of Gujarat, appointed as Deputy Custodian General vide this Department's Notification No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS. II, dated, the 8th January, 1982, the following powers of the Custodian General with effect from 3rd August, 1981 :—

- (i) Powers under Sections 24 and 27 of the Act,
- (ii) Powers of approval of transfer of any evacuee property under Section 10(2)(i) of the Act.
- (iii) Powers of transfer of cases under Rule 30-A of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Central) Rules, 1950.

2 This supersedes Notification No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS. II, dated the 17th July, 1981.

[No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/79-SS.II(E)]
GOVIND JEE MISRA, Custodian General

संचार मंत्रालय

(शाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 1982

कां.सां. 466.—राष्ट्रपति, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 नियम 34 के साथ पठित के नियम 9 के उपनियम (2), नियम 12 के उपनियम (2) के खण्ड (ख) और नियम 24 के उप नियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के संचार मंत्रालय (शाक और तार) की अधिसूचना सं० का० नि० घा० 620, तारीख 24 फरवरी, 1957 का निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करते हैं, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

(क) भाग 2 में साधारण केन्द्रीय सेवा समूह "ग" में "तार इंजीनियरी प्रभाग और उप प्रभाग जिसके अन्तर्गत दूर संचार प्रशिक्षण केंद्र हैं" शीर्षक के नीचे स्तम्भ 2, 3 और 5 में "निदेशक तार" प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर जहाँ कहीं भी वह आती है, भारतीय दूर संचार सेवा समूह "क" की कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक श्रेणी का अधिकारी" प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी।

(ख) भाग 3 में साधारण केन्द्रीय सेवा समूह "घ" में "तार इंजीनियरी प्रभाग और उप प्रभाग जिसके अन्तर्गत दूर संचार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रीय है," शीर्षक के नीचे स्तम्भ 2, 3 और 5 में "निदेशक तार" प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर जहाँ कहीं भी वह आती है, "भारतीय दूर संचार सेवा समूह 'क' की कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक श्रेणी का अधिकारी" प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी।

[सं० 153/2/80-प्रशासन-2]

ग० मुकुर्जी, सहायक महाविशेषक

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Posts and Telegraphs Board)

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 1982

S.O. 466.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause, (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12, and sub-rule (1) of rule 24, read with rule 24, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1955, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Communications (Posts and Telegraphs) No. S.R.O. 620, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely :—

In the said notification :

- (a) in Part II—General Central Service Group 'C' for the entry "Director of Telegraphs" wherever they occur in columns 2, 3 and 5, under the heading "Telegraph

Engineering Division and sub-divisions including Telecommunications Training Centres" the entry "Officer of the Junior Administrative Grade of Indian Telecommunications Service Group A", shall be substituted.

- (b) in Part III—General Central Service Group 'D' for the entry "Director of Telegraphs" occurring in column 5, under the heading "Telegraph Engineering Division and sub-divisions including Telecommunications Training Centres" be substituted by the entry "Officer of the Junior Administrative Grade of Indian Telecommunications Service Group A" shall be substituted.

[No. 153/2/80-Disc. II]

G. MUKHERJEE, Asstt. Director General

अम मंत्रालय

प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 1981

का० प्रा० 467.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इनके उदाहरण अनुसूची में बिर्लिंगट विषय के बारे में तुतिकोरिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, तुतिकोरिन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच विद्यमान है,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्याय निर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांछनीय समझती है,

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) की खण्ड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीछासीन अधिकारी श्री टी० सुदर्शनम् डेनियल होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय मद्रास में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्या तुतिकोरिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, तुतिकोरिन के प्रबंधन की श्री एम० मुर्गन को खरादियों की बरिष्ठता सूची में कम संख्या 3 पर रखने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुसूची का हकदार हैं ?

[सं० एल० 44012/1/81-डी-IV (ए)]

नय साह, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th December, 1981

S.O. 467.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

- And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri T. Sudarsanam Daniel shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin in placing Shri M. Murugan, as third in the seniority list of Turners is justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?

[No. L-44012(1)/81-D.IV.A]

NAND LAL, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1982

S.O. 468.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cochin Port Trust, Cochin and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th January, 1982.

BEFORE THIRU T SUDARSANAM DANIEL, B.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
TAMIL NADU

(Constituted by the Government of India)

Monday, the 4th day of January, 1982

Industrial Dispute No. 70 of 1981

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Cochin Port Trust, Cochin).

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by

1. The President,
Nurses Association,
Cochin Port Hospital, Cochin-682 003.
2. The Secretary,
Cochin Port Staff Association,
Willingdon Island, Cochin-682 003.

AND

The Chairman,
Cochin Port Trust, Cochin-682 003.

REFERENCE

Order No. L-35011/2/81-D.IV(A), dated 31-8-1981 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1981 upon perusing the reference, the statements of the respective parties and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru G. Bajaram, General Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers Union, Madras Authorised Representative appearing for Union No. 2 and of Tvl. K.V.R. Sheno and P.K. Kurian for Menon and Pai, Advocates for the Management and Union No. 1 being absent and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following:

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the Management of Cochin Port Trust, Cochin-682 003 referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10 (1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in Order No. L-35011/2/81-D. IV(A), dated 31st August, 1981 of the Ministry of Labour, in respect of the following issue:

Whether the Management of Cochin Port Trust are justified in withdrawing the facility of a sick room for nurses which had been in existence since 1977? If not, what should be the guidelines/rules for making such a reservation for nurses?

2. Facts leading to the present reference made by Government of India, Ministry of Labour are as follows: The Management is Cochin Port Trust, Cochin-682 003, Kerala State. The Management is running a Cochin Port Trust Hospital for providing medical services to its employees and their families. This hospital is located in Willingdon Island and provides both in-patient and out-patient treatment. It is manned by doctors and other para-medical staff including nurses, midwives, compounders, Nursing Orderlies etc. The Chief Medical Officer is in charge of the hospital. From early 1978 onwards the nurses employed by the Management were using a room in the Cochin Port Trust Hospital as a private sick rest room without official sanction in writing from the Management. This action of the nurses was objected to by the Cochin Port Staff Association on the ground that such a facility for nurses exclusively would amount to

discrimination and unequal treatment and lead to a rivalry between the Unions. While so, on 15-3-1980 the nurses refused to admit a child of a midwife into the room in question even though there was no other alternative accommodation at that time. Naturally this led to a further acrimony which affected the smooth functioning of the hospital. Therefore it was that the Management decided to withdraw the special unauthorised facility of the sick room enjoyed by the nurses alone. Consequently, a notice under Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was issued by the Management on 27.6.1980 to the workmen and it was notified that the facility of the sick room used by the nurses alone would be withdrawn. Union No. 1, namely, The President, Nurses Association, Cochin Port Hospital, Cochin-682 003 was duly served with summons from this Tribunal, but did not choose to file any statement before this Tribunal contending that the Management was not justified in withdrawing the existing facility of a sick room enjoyed exclusively by nurses. On the other hand, Union No. 2, namely, Cochin Port Staff Association, Cochin-682 003 had filed a detailed statement setting out how the facility sought to be withdrawn by the Management cannot be tolerated in the interest of the working of the hospital. It is also seen from this statement that a request for exclusive sick room for the nurses was pointedly turned down by the Chairman, Cochin Port Trust on 10-5-1978. But it transpires that even after this categorical stand of the Management, the nurses had somehow converted one of the rest room and used it as a sick room for themselves and their families. Initially they used the sick room for nurses alone but gradually they extended the facility to their families and their relatives also without obtaining any permission whatsoever from the authorities concerned. Therefore the action of the nurses to utilise a room exclusively for them and their families and their relatives is totally unjustified. It is true that the management is not bound to issue any notice under Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in order to discontinue this unauthorised facility of a sick room by nurses alone. However, by way of abundant caution the Management had issued the notice under Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to withdraw this facility as such. It is also pointed out that such a facility of allotting a special room exclusively for the use of nurses and their families is not in vogue in any other major Ports of India. Therefore any continuance of such an unauthorised facility for the nurses alone would pose serious repercussions in other Ports, but the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has to maintain the service conditions and wage structure in all major Ports more or less in a uniform pattern. In the circumstances, it would be not conducive to the Management to give any stamp of approval of an unauthorised facility exclusively enjoyed by nurses and their families alone at Cochin Port Trust. Incidentally, it may also be noted that Union No. 2 which alone has participated before this Tribunal has on its roll about 2700 workers employed in the Cochin Port Trust and in the hospital attached to the Port, there are about 240 workers employed out of which, Union represents about 200 workers including nurses. This Union has made it clear that this Union and other Unions functioning in Port are against any special treatment given to the nurses.

3. It is obvious that the continuance of this unauthorised facility enjoyed by the nurses and their families alone would create industrial unrest among other workers employed by the Management. The hospital provides both in-patient and out-patient treatment and is manned by qualified doctors and para-medical staff. There is absolutely no case made out for a continuance of the unauthorised facility enjoyed by the nurses. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that Union No. 1, viz., Nurses Association, Cochin absents itself because at least now it sees reason in the justifiability and reasonableness of withdrawing this unauthorised facility so long enjoyed by nurses and their families alone. On these materials, I have little hesitation to find that the management of Cochin Port Trust was perfectly justified in withdrawing the facility of a sick room for nurses alone.

4. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management in withdrawing the facility of a sick room for nurses alone is justified. In the circumstances, I direct the parties to bear their respective costs.

Dated, this 4th day of January, 1982.

T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, Presiding Officer
[No. L-35011/2/81-D.IV(A)]

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1982

S.O. 469.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New India Assurance Company Limited, Calicut and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th January, 1982.

BEFORE THIRU T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, B.A., B.L.,

Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal, Tamil Nadu
(Constituted by the Government of India)
Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1982
Industrial Dispute No. 41 of 1981

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of New India Assurance Company Limited, Calicut, Kerala State).

BETWEEN

The Workman represented by

The General Secretaries :—

1. General Insurance Employees Union Southern Zone, 153, Anna Salai, Madras-600002.
2. New India Assurance Company Limited Southern Region Employees Association, No. 20, Rajaji Road, Madras-600001.

AND

The Senior Divisional Manager, New India Assurance Company Limited, Krishna Buildings, Post Box No. 525, Kallal Road, Calicut-2

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-17011/1/81-D. IV(A), dated 16th May, 1981 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Monday, 30th day of November, 1981 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Tvl. N.G.R. Prasad and K. Chandru for Thiruvallalgal Row and Reddy and K. Chandru, Advocates for Union No. 1 and of Tvl-G. Venkataraman and R. Arumugham for Thiruvallalgal Aiyar and Dolla and R. Arumugham, Advocates for Union No. 2 and of Thiruvallalgal A. R. Ramanathan, P. Sukumar, G. V. Udayakumar and Miss. J. Zeenathunnissa, Advocates appearing for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the Management of New India Assurance Company Limited, Calicut-2 referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in Order No. L-17011/1/81-D. IV(A) dated 16th May, 1981 of the Ministry of Labour in respect of the following issue :

Whether the action of the management of New India Assurance Company Limited in relation to their Trichur Office in promoting Shri P. S. Panicker, Assistant, to the post of Senior Assistant with effect from the 31st December, 1979, ignoring the claims of other eligible Assistants, is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?

2. Facts leading upto the dispute are not in controversy. The Management is The Senior Divisional Manager, New

India Assurance Company Limited, Krishna Buildings, Post Box No. 525, Kallal Road, Calicut-2, Kerala State. The present reference made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour relates to the promotion of Shri P. S. Panicker as Senior Assistant in Trichur Office of the Management of New India Assurance Company Limited with effect from 31-12-1979. Shri P. S. Panicker had joined the services of New India Assurance Company Limited at Kumbalangi, Malaysia from 5-5-1954 and held the post of Assistant Branch Secretary. Due to employment restrictions imposed on foreigners by the Government of Malaya, Thiru P. S. Panicker was forced to voluntarily retire from the service of the Management with effect from 31-3-1970. From Ex. W-22, it can be noted that Thiru P. S. Panicker was designated as Assistant Branch Secretary of New India Assurance Company Limited, Kumbalangi with effect from 17th November, 1962. On 22-10-1969, Thiru P. S. Panicker informed the Managing Director, Head Office, Bombay, India that as per the new rules governing non-citizens, the Malaysian Government has given him work-permit only for six months with effect from 1st October, 1969. Accordingly Thiru P. S. Panicker could not have worked in Malaysia after March, 1970. Therefore it was that Thiru P. S. Panicker made an application on 22-10-1969, copy of which is marked as Ex. W-23 requesting the Management to transfer him to India before the expiry of his work permit in Malaysia. The Management did not accede to this request and therefore Thiru P. S. Panicker has retired from the services of the Company on 31st March 1970 as a result of the Employment Restriction Act of the Malaysian Government vide Ex. W-24. Thus there is no controversy that Thiru P. S. Panicker was an employee of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Kumbalangi, Malaysia with effect from 5-5-1954 upto 31-3-1970. During the period of 16 years of his service he had worked both in office and field. From 1954 to 1960 he was a Chief Clerk in Kumbalangi Office. From March, 1961 upto February, 1965 he was Assistant Branch Secretary at Kota Bharu, Malaysia. He was transferred from Kota Bharu to Kumbalangi in March, 1965. From March, 1965 to March, 1970 he was working as Assistant Branch Secretary at Kumbalangi. The details of services of Thiru P. S. Panicker can be gathered from Ex. W-25. He had passed S.S.L.C. examination in 1947 and knows typewriting also. He was aged 43 years in 1973. After his return to India, Thiru P. S. Panicker fell ill due to rheumatic complaint and was bed ridden for about 4 years. Thereafter, he approached the Management for re-employment in the Company. The Management appointed Thiru P. S. Panicker as an Assistant on trial basis for one year with effect from 17-6-1974 vide Ex. W-27 and thereafter on probation for six months. His services were regularised with effect from 1-4-1975 on a basic salary of Rs. 175 per month in the Assistant Grade vide Ex. W-28. While so, in 1979, the Management declared Promotional vacancies of Senior Assistant Posts—vide Circular No. Personnel/RMS/190/79 dated 10-5-1979, copy of which is marked as Ex. W-2 and Personnel/RMS/219/79, dated 20-6-1979, copy of which is marked as Ex. W-3. Thus there is no controversy that in the year 1979 16 vacancies were declared for the Kerala State for the post of Senior Assistant. 16 candidates were selected and four others were placed in the reserve list. Thiru P. S. Panicker also applied for that post. 16 candidates were selected including Thiru P. S. Panicker. Thiru P. S. Panicker is a member of New India Assurance Company Limited, Southern Region Employees Association which is Union No. 2 in the present reference. The present dispute has been raised by Union No. 1 namely General Insurance Employees Union, Southern Zone. It is conceded that Union No. 1 is a minority Union while Union No. 2 is a majority Union. Learned counsel for Union No. 2 Thiru Venkataraman points out that Union No. 1 has no representative capacity to raise the present dispute. But under Ex. W-5, the Union No. 1 has challenged the promotion of Thiru P. S. Panicker to the cadre of Senior Assistant. Subsequently, Union No. 1 has taken up this issue with the Conciliation Officer, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central), Ernakulam on 25-6-1980—vide Ex. W-7. A perusal of Ex. W-7 would indicate that the grievance of the Union was that by promoting Thiru P. S. Panicker the Management has thrown the rules and regulations to the winds with regard to promotion and also caused irreparable damage to the deserving candidates. As an example, the case of Shri Austin Codfred had been cited by the Union. Even the claim statement filed by Union No. 1

only press for an award to promote the candidate who is next qualified from the Reserve list of candidates eligible for promotion as Senior Assistant in the place of Thiru P. S. Panicker. It may not be that Union No. 1 specifically claims to champion the cause of the candidates in the reserve list, yet in as much as the chance of an Assistant to be promoted as a Senior Assistant is jeopardised if the action of the Management with regard to Thiru P. S. Panicker is held unjustified it cannot be contended that the present reference cannot be held maintainable because the cause is espoused by a minority Union No. 1.

3. The crucial point that has to be ascertained is whether the action of the Management in promoting Thiru P. S. Panicker, Assistant to the post of Senior Assistant with effect from 31-12-1979 is justified. Ex. W-1 is the printed copy of the Promotion Policy for Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff of the Management, Chapter II(A) of Ex. W-1 lays down Promotion Rules and (F) relates to Promotion to the cadre of Senior Assistants. According to Union No. 1, the only relevant clauses are 13 and 14. This has also been extracted by Union No. 1 in the claim statement at page 3. There is no controversy that the case of Thiru P. S. Panicker who was an Assistant would not come under paragraph 13(d) and 14 of the Rules to entitle him to be considered for promotion to Senior Assistant Cadre if his services with India alone are taken into consideration. But the case of Union No. 2 and also the Management is that the 16 years of service put in by Thiru P. S. Panicker in Kuala Lumpur under the same Management has been taken into consideration by the Management to allow Thiru P. S. Panicker to be considered for promotion. They also maintain that the promotion policy rules which are applicable in the normal circumstances do not apply as such rules do not envisage or cover a case like that of Thiru P. S. Panicker. Therefore the foremost thing that has to be ascertained is whether the action of the Management in taking into consideration 16 years of service put in by Thiru P. S. Panicker under the Management while in Malaysia is just and proper. Learned counsel for Union No. 1 Thiru Prasad draws my attention to several circumstances to show that the Management had declined to take into consideration the services rendered by Thiru P. S. Panicker in Malaysia while the Management gave a fresh appointment in India. It is not disputed that the New India Assurance Company Limited before and after its being nationalised was and is a company after nationalisation some other units of Insurance Companies have been merged with it, but the corporate structure and constitution of New India Assurance Company Limited remains one and the same. Even while Thiru P. S. Panicker was working as Assistant Branch Secretary (Overseas), namely in Malaysia he had made an application to the Management on 22-10-1969 Ex. W-23 requesting the Management to transfer him to India because his work permit under Malaysia Government has lasted only upto 31-3-1970. Apparently Thiru P. S. Panicker was not a citizen of Malaysia but continues to be an Indian citizen. However, the Head Office of the Management at Bombay did not find their way to accede to the request of Thiru P. S. Panicker made under Ex. W-23 to transferring to India. Therefore it was that the Branch Manager of Kuala Lumpur New India Assurance Company Limited has issued the certificate on 30th March, 1970 under Ex. W-24 to the effect that "Thiru P. S. Panicker is retiring from the services of the company on 31st March, 1970 as a result of the Employment Restriction Act of the Malaysia Government and that he is leaving this Malaysia on 2nd April, 1970 for India for permanent stay." The second circumstance relied on by Union No. 1 is the order passed by the Management under Exs. W-26 and W-27. Ex. W-25 is the application made by Thiru P. S. Panicker on 30-10-1973 for re-employment under the Management in India. In Ex. W-25 Thiru P. S. Panicker has set out his past experiences under the Management at Malaysia and how he was forced to leave Malaysia as result of Malaysian Law after 16 years of service under the Management. But the Management did not immediately give the appointment to Thiru P. S. Panicker. As seen from paragraph (7) of the claim statement filed by Union No. 2 on reaching India Thiru P. S. Panicker fell ill due to rheumatic complaint and was bed ridden for about four years. That explains the inaction on the part of Thiru P. S. Panicker in not moving the Management earlier than 30th October, 1973 under Ex. W-25. Under Ex. W-26 the Management was not satisfied about the medical fitness of Thiru P. S. Panicker to carry on the work and therefore on a trial basis Thiru P. S. Panicker was tentatively taken as an Assistant on a consolidated allowance of Rs. 450 per

month as per the terms and conditions laid in Ex. W-27. He also confirmed on the basis of basic salary of Rs. 175 per month in the Grade of Rs. 175-10-235-15-295-20-395-EB-25-495-30-585 and other allowances with effect from 1-4-1975 under Ex. W-28. In clause (8) of Ex. W-27 and in clause (12) of Ex. W-28 the Management has made it perfectly clear that Thiru P. S. Panicker will not have any lien on the past service and for the purpose of the Company he must have deemed to join the Company only with effect from 17-6-1974 and confirmed from 1-4-1975. In the circumstances, learned counsel for Union No. 1 points out that the Management cannot now take into consideration the 16 years of service put in by Thiru P. S. Panicker outside India, namely in Malaysia but under the same Management. The answer of the Management is that considering the hardship and in view of the fact that Thiru P. S. Panicker has put in 16 years of service in the Company at Kuala Lumpur it was decided as a special case and without precedent to allow him to compete along with others for the vacancies declared for Senior Assistants in the South. While Thiru P. S. Panicker was retired from Malaysia's service he had not qualified for retirement benefits under the then service agreement and therefore it was that he was paid only ex gratia amount of M\$ 1875. The Promotion Rules is only a uniform and well defined code serving as a guideline for the Management to follow in the matter of promotion. After all the matter of promotion being a managerial function and it is the discretion of the Management so long such discretion is exercised reasonably and justly. It is also true that the promotion policy as can be gathered from Ex. W-1 does not specifically provide for a case similar to that of Thiru P. S. Panicker and therefore just because the Management did not take into consideration the services of Thiru P. S. Panicker in India alone, it does not necessarily follow that the Management has done it unjustly. After all promotion policy being an administrative document is only a guide and it is conceded by Union No. 1 also that it does not have any statutory force. Furthermore, by adding the 16 years of service put in by Thiru P. S. Panicker while in Malaysia the Management does not give him the promotion as such. As a result of the stand taken up by the Management, the Management has only given Thiru P. S. Panicker right to be considered for promotion which would be available to an Assistant. It is not denied that there is no right for promotion as such vested in any Assistant. It is also pointed out that it is not the stand of even Union No. 1 that all cases of eligible candidates were not duly considered by the Management incidentally. I may also point out that at para 4 of Ex. W-1 clause (19) to (21) deals with candidates who are not to be considered for promotion. Thiru P. S. Panicker would not come within the ambit of these clauses to exclude him for being considered for promotion. Furthermore, clause (16) of 'F' at page 8 of Ex. W-1 states that selection shall be made on the basis of seniority, qualifications, work-record and interview. The record of Thiru P. S. Panicker in Malaysia of long unblemished service is beyond controversy and Thiru P. S. Panicker was forced to leave in Malaysia only as a result of the enactment introduced by the Malaysia Government and Thiru P. S. Panicker admitted to transfer to India did not meet with any success. Taking all these factors into consideration, by no stretch of imagination or canon of natural justice can it be said that the Management had acted unjustly in permitting Thiru P. S. Panicker to be considered for promotion in view of his past services. It may also be remembered that under Ex. W-29 dated 2-4-1979 while the Management decline the request of Thiru P. S. Panicker to be posted straight away as Senior Assistant considering his period of service under the Management in Malaysia yet the Management has decided to consider the services of Thiru P. S. Panicker in Malaysia enabling him to be eligible to compete for promotion to the cadre of Senior Assistant. It may be noted that this order of Ex. W-29 is dated 2-4-1979 long prior to Exs. W-2 and W-3 respectively dated 10-5-1979 and 20-6-1979 whereunder the Management had declared the vacancies for the post of Senior Assistants. Therefore it is far fetched to say that the Management has passed the order under Ex. W-29 in order to oblige Thiru P. S. Panicker. It should also be remembered that under Ex. W-29 the Management makes it perfectly clear that this service weightage is allowed to Thiru P. S. Panicker solely for the limited purpose of competing for promotion to the cadre of Senior Assistant in accordance with the promotion policy and the same will not be allowed for the purpose of gratuity or any other retirement benefits or for any other purpose whatsoever. It is also pointed out by Union No. 2 that at the time when Thiru P. S. Panicker was interviewed and his case was considered for promotion no protest or objection as such has been raised by Union No. 1 or any other prospective candidates. Thiru

P. S. Panicker has also been duly confirmed as Senior Assistant with effect from 1-7-1980 on a satisfactory completion of probationary period. It is also pointed out by the Management that all the four conditions in the reserve waiting list have also been since absorbed as Senior Assistants in accordance with the promotion policy. It may also be recalled the advice of the Conciliation Officer as can be seen from Ex. W-13 at page (2) was that the Senior Assistant post held by Thiru P. S. Panicker should be treated as supernumerary post and thereby it is obvious that even the Conciliation Officer was perfectly satisfied with the just claim of Thiru P. S. Panicker. It can be gathered from the failure of conciliation report Ex. W-17 page 2 paragraph (5) that the promotion of Thiru P. S. Panicker was done with the approval of top Management of the Company at its head office. Looked at from any angle it is difficult to assail the action of the Management in having permitted Thiru P. S. Panicker to be considered for promotion and eventually appointing him on being satisfied about his capabilities. This issue is answered accordingly.

4. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management in posting Thiru P. S. Panicker as Senior Assistant with effecting from 31-12-1979 is justified. In the peculiar circumstances, I direct the parties to bear their respective costs.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For both sides : None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For workmen : (Union No. 1)

- W-1|— : Promotion policy—for Supervisory, clerical and Subordinate staff.
- W-2|— : Statement showing vacancies of Senior Assistants for offices coming under the Kerala State.
- W-3|— : Statement showing additional promotional vacancies of Senior Assistants for offices coming under the Kerala State.
- W-4|10-12-79 : Letter from Thiru Austin Godfred to the Union protesting against the promotion of Thiru P. S. Panicker. (True copy).
- W-5|26-3-80 : Letter from the Union to the Management about the promotion of Thiru P. S. Panicker. (True copy).
- W-6|31-3-80 : Letter from the Union, Cochin to the Union at Madras for moving the matter through Assistant Labour Commissioner. (True copy).
- W-7|25-6-80 : Letter from the Union to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam for conciliation. (True copy).
- W-8|17-7-80 : Letter from the Union to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam for conciliation. (True copy).
- W-9|1-8-80 : Conciliation letter to the parties by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam. (True copy).
- W-10|11-8-80 : Letter from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam to the parties preponing conciliation date (True copy).
- W-11|30-8-80 : Conciliation letter sent to the parties by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam. (True copy).
- W-12|13-9-80 : Copy of phonogram sent by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam to the parties postponing the conciliation proceedings to 18-9-80. (True copy).
- W-13|— : Record of discussions in the dispute between the parties held on 18-9-80 before the Assistant Labour Commissioner. (Central) (True copy).
- W-14|— : Record of discussions in the dispute between the parties to be held on 17-10-80 before the Assistant Labour Commissioner. (Central) (True copy).

W-15|4-12-80 : Conciliation notice of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ernakulam to the parties. (True copy).

W-16|— : Record note of conciliation proceedings held on 17-12-80 in the dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) (True copy).

W-17|14-1-81 : Conciliation failure report (True copy).

W-18|22-1-81 : Letter from the Union to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Cochin. (True copy).

W-19|27-1-81 : Letter from the Government informing the receipt of conciliation failure report. (True copy).

W-20|4-2-81 : Letter from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ernakulam to the Government correcting the word "National Insurance Company" as "New India Assurance Company Ltd.". (True copy).

W-21|28-11-81 : Membership list of the 1st Union.

For Union No. 2

- W-22|8-2-63 : Letter from the Management designating Thiru P. S. Panicker as Assistant Branch Secretary from 17-11-62. (Copy).
- W-23|22-10-69 : Letter from Thiru P. S. Panicker to the Management for giving him a job in India. (Copy).
- W-24|30-3-70 : Retirement certificate issued to Thiru P. S. Narayana Panicker. (Copy).
- W-25|30-10-73 : Application of Thiru P. S. Panicker for re-employment. (Copy).
- W-26|23-4-74 : Appointment order issued to Thiru P. S. Panicker. (Copy).
- W-27|24-5-74 : Appointment order issued to Thiru P. S. Panicker. (Copy).
- W-28|27-3-75 : Management's order appointing Thiru P. S. Panicker as Assistant on confirmed basis. (Copy).
- W-29|2-4-79 : Letter from the Management to Thiru P. S. Panicker agreeing to consider his service in Malaysia for promotion to Senior Assistant (Copy).
- W-30|13-10-80 : Letter from Union No. 2 to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) supporting the case of Thiru P. S. Panicker. (Copy).

For Management

M-1|—Promotion Policy for Supervisory clerical and sub-ordinate staff of the Management.

Dated, the 2nd day of January, 1982.

[No. L-17011/1/81-D.IV(A)]

T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, Presiding Officer.
Industrial Tribunal

प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 1981

क्रा० आ० 470 —केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इनसे उपायय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, जयपुर के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

प्रतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री रामराज लाल गुप्त होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या स्टेशन इंजीनियर, डूरदारशन केन्द्र, जायपुर द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के उपबंधों का अनुपालन न करते हुए नैमित्तिक आधार पर कार्य कर रहे श्री जी०एस० व्यास साधारण सहायक की सेवाएं 17 फरवरी, 1979 से समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?"

[सं० एल-42012/35/81-डी० 2(बी०)]

एस० एस० भल्ला, डेस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th December, 1981

S.O. 470.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur and their workman in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Ramraj Lal Gupta, shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Station Engineer, Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri G. S. Vyas, General Assistant on casual basis with effect from the 17th February, 1979 without following the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

[No. L-42012(35)/81-D.II(B)]
S. S. BHALLA, Desk Officer

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1981

का० प्रा० 471 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि हमने उपावद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में यूनिट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ,

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री जी० एस० बरोत होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय अहमदाबाद में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या यूनिट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन की उनकी पुरानी मण्डी अजमेर में स्थित शाखा के श्री एम० डी० पटेल, विशेष सहायक की तारीख 18-7-1978 के आदेश के अधीन सेवाएं समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?"

[सं० एल-12012/119/80-डी० 2(ए०)]

1229 GI/81—16

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1981

S.O. 471.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Union Bank of India and their workman in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri G. S. Barot shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Ahmedabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in relation to its Dhanlaxmi Market Branch at Ahmedabad in terminating the services of Shri M. D. Patel, Special Assistant under order dated 18-7-1978 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

[No. L-12012/119/80-D.II(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर 1981

का० प्रा० 472 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री रामराज लाल गुप्ता होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के प्रबंधन की उनकी पुरानी मण्डी अजमेर में स्थित शाखा के श्री सी० एल० शेखे, सहायक मुख्य रोकड़िया को तारीख 4 अगस्त, 1979 के पत्र द्वारा बख्त स्वरूप बेनावली देने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?"

[सं० एल०-12012/257/80-डी० 2 (ए०)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1981

S.O. 472.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employees in relation to the management of United Commercial Bank and their workman in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Ram Raj Lal Gupta shall be the Presiding Officer,

with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of the United Commercial Bank in relation to its Branch at Purani Mandi, Ajmer in warning Shri C. L. Shalley, Assistant Head Cashier by way of punishment in their letter dated August 4, 1979 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

[No. L-12012/257/80-D.II(A)]

का० भा० 473.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री रामराज लाल गुप्त होंगे जिसका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के प्रबंधन की उनकी कोटा में स्थित शाखा के श्री नाहार सिंह राठौर, सब-स्टाफ की 22-5-1980 से एक बेतन वृद्धि रोकने की शास्ति अधिरोपित करने की कार्रवाही न्यायोचित है ? तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?"

[सं० एल० -12012/220/80-डी. II-ए०]

S.O. 473.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of United Commercial Bank and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Ram Raj Lal Gupta shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of United Commercial Bank in relation to its Kota Branch in imposing the penalty of stoppage of one increment on Shri Nahar Singh Rathore, Sub-staff from 22-5-1980 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

[No. L-12012/220/80-D.II(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 1982

का.भा. 474.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री रामराज लाल गुप्त होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन की श्री छोदु सिंह, चौकीदार की 11-12-1973 से सेवाएं समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही विधिपूर्ण और न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?"

[सं. एल-12012/47/81-डी-2-ए.]

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1982

S.O. 474.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India, and their workman in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Ram Raj Lal Gupta shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in terminating services of Shri Chhotu Singh, Watchman with effect from 11th December, 1973 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled to?"

[No. L-12012/47/81-D.II(A)]

का.भा. 475.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री रामराज लाल गुप्त होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर, मुख्य कार्यालय, जयपुर के प्रबंधन की उनकी चांदपोल बाजार, जयपुर में स्थित शाखा के श्री वास्त भूषण तिवारी, रोकड़िया की आदेश संख्यांक डी. ए/33/19160 तारीख 12-12-1977 के

अधीन संचयी प्रभाव से 2 वार्षिक वृद्धियां रख करने का बंड अधिनियमित करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?”

[सं. एल-12012/270/80-डी.11(ए)]

S.O. 475.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and their workman in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Ram Raj Lal Gupta shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Head Office, Jaipur in relation to its Branch at Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur in awarding the punishment of cancellation of 2 increments with cumulative effect to Shri Bharat Bhushan Tiwari Cashier under Order No. DA/33/19160 dated 12th December, 1977 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

[No. L-12012/270/80-D.II(A)]

New Delhi, the 28th January, 1982

S.O. 476.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th January, 1982.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 50 of 1978

In re :

Shri J. N. Gupta S/o Shri Kura Mal,
511, Begam Bagh, Meerut.

...Petitioner,

Versus

The Regional Manager,
The State Bank of India, The Mall,
Kanpur,

...Respondent.

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government vide its order No. L-12012/12/78-D.II.A dated the 30th May/2nd June, 1978 referred an Industrial Dispute u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 in the following terms of this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Kanpur in dismissing Shri J. Narain Gupta, clerk from service of the Bank w.e.f. 27th August, 1976 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties. A statement of claim was filed by the workman side, whereafter a written statement was filed and finally a replication was filed.

3. By this order I propose to dispose of additional issue No. 1 regarding the validity of enquiry and issue No. 1 of raising of demand which were treated as preliminary.

ADDITIONAL ISSUE:

4. This issue was framed vide my order dated 12th October, 1979 and reads as under:

“Whether the enquiry is vitiated on the ground alleged?”

5. The parties were given opportunity to produce their evidence upon this issue which the parties did. The workman has examined himself as W.W. 1. In support of his contention apart from producing Ex. W.W. 1/2, a copy of letter alleged to have been served by him upon the respondent. The Management has examined M.W. 1, Shri R. P. Srivastava and M.W. 2 Shri S. A. Farooqi, the Enquiry Officer apart from certain documents which would be referred presently. I have gone through the evidence produced by the parties and have gone through the file and after giving my considered thought to the matter before me I have come to the following findings upon this issue.

6. The contention of the workman as disclosed from his statement of claim is that he joined the service of the respondent—Bank on 1st May, 1962 as Godown Keeper at Lucknow Branch and was later transferred to Shahjahanpur in 1966 and then he joined at Sikohabad Branch of the respondent Bank in 1968; that during the entire period of his service his work and conduct had been found to be good and satisfactory and feeling satisfied with his work and as a measure of appreciation the Management promoted this workman as a Routine Grade Clerk in June, 1972; that on 19th August, 1972 the workman was to his utter shock and surprise asked for an explanation for some alleged fraudulent transaction which took place on 29th May, 1972 while he was in fact working as a Godown Keeper and when the workman had explained his position and denied direct or indirect responsibility of such transaction, he was on 2nd November, 1972 put up under unjustifiable and illegal suspension; that the workman protested against it from 10th November, 1972 and then on 11th November, 1972 but without any result and it was not until 3rd May, 1975 that the Branch Manager, Shikohabad Branch of the Bank laid some vague allegations against the workman and the workman vide his explanation and defence statement dated 10th May, 1975 explained sufficiently his conduct but the Management mechanically proceeded to penalise the workman and on 24th September, 1975 he was informed by Shri S. A. Farooqi, Branch Manager Itawa Branch that Mr. Farooqi would hold an enquiry against the workman into the allegations and the workman presented himself before the Enquiry Officer and his services were terminated vide order dated 27th August, 1976 after a show cause notice had been served upon him on 24th July, 1976 and reply filed by him on 12th August, 1976. It is finally contended by the workman that the suspension, the enquiry, the findings of the Enquiry Officer and the order of termination were illegal, unjustified and violative of natural justice and fair play and were liable to be set aside and the workman was entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

7. In its reply the Management has contended that no valid demand was made by the workman upon the Bank and as such the reference was bad. The Management has not denied the facts as stated by the workman but has stated that the enquiry was held in accordance with principles of natural justice and fair play and is not vitiated and is not liable to be set aside.

8. The workman in his statement on affidavit which is Ex. W.W. 1 has stated that he has joined the service of the Bank on 1st May, 1962 as Godown Keeper at Lucknow Branch and was transferred in 1966 to Shahjahanpur and in 1966 he joined as Godown Keeper, Sikohabad Branch; that throughout his service his work and conduct had been found good and satisfactory; that in June, 1972 he was promoted to the post of Routine Grade Clerk as a measure of appreciation of his services. It is then stated by him in para 5 of affidavit that to his utter shock and surprise on 19th August, 1972 he was asked to explain for some alleged fraudulent transactions which took place on 29th May, 1972 while he was working as a Godown Keeper and that he had explained that he was not working as a clerk on the specified date i.e. 29th May, 1972 when his job was of a Godown Keeper and it was only due to heavy rush of customers that the Manager of Sikohabad Branch of the said Bank specially asked this workman to perform the additional duties

of a clerk so that the volume of work could be handled and that after receiving his explanation the Manager of the Branch kept mum for fairly long time and it was on 2nd November, 1972 that he was put under unjustifiable and illegal suspension against which he protested first on 10th November, 1972 and then on 11th November, 1972 without any result. It is further stated by the workman in para 7 of his affidavit that after keeping him under un-warranted and illegal suspension for more than two years a few allegations were laid against the workman vide communication dated 3rd May, 1975 of the Branch Manager and the said communication was more in the nature of a charge sheet but was vague, ambiguous, confusing and based on doubts and suspicious and it showed as if the charge sheeting authority was not sure of the allegations and no prima facie opinion had been formed against him and besides that it appeared that the allegations were framed in a very casual manner and he was not even informed as to what precise misconduct or a particular charge amounted to; that thereafter the workman submitted his explanation and defence statement dated 10th May, 1975 but on 24th February, 1975 Shri S. A. Farooqi, Branch Manager, Itawa Branch informed him that he would hold an enquiry into the allegations against the workman and the workman appeared before the Enquiry Officer and raised certain preliminary objections as to whether any enquiry could take place against the workman for allegations which did not amount of misconduct in terms of Bipartite Settlement and Desai Award but the Enquiry Officer brushed aside this objection and proceeded on its pre-determined course and the workman was not provided an adequate and fair opportunity to defend himself and to explain his case, so much so that when the workman requested for summoning certain very material witnesses he was not allowed to do so with the result that grave injustice has occasioned to the workman by this denial. It is further stated by the workman by this denial. It is further stated by the workman that there was no material evidence on record of the enquiry to show or to make out a case against the workman pertaining to the allegations contained in the charge sheet yet the Enquiry Officer took completely a perverse view of the things and arbitrarily concluded that the charges have been proved against the workman even though the findings of the Enquiry Officer were not borne out of the records and were perverse; that the workman was not furnished with the findings of the Enquiry Officer and was served with a show cause notice on 24th July, 1976 to which he filed a reply and explanation on 12th August, 1976 but his services were terminated vide order dated 27th August, 1976 illegally and unjustifiably. It is finally urged by the workman in para 9 and 10 of the affidavit that the termination was wrongful and illegal and was not legally maintainable and the entire disciplinary proceedings initiated against the workman were contrary to the basic principles of natural justice and fair play and findings of the Enquiry Officer were without any basis and highly perverse and the punishing authority had acted arbitrarily. This workman was cross-examined at length by the representative of the Bank but nothing material has been brought out in his cross-examination, rather a copy of letter Ex. W.W. 1/2 has been got produced which only supports the statement of the workman. The suggestion by the respondent's representative that the workman did not propose to lead any evidence has been denied by the workman in cross-examination and it has been reiterated by him that the witnesses which he wanted to examine were not summoned.

9. Coming to the evidence of the Management, M.W. 1 is Shri R. P. Srivastava who has filed his affidavit Ex. M.W. 1/1 in which it is stated by him that he was working as Manager, S.I.B. Division since 12th April, 1978 at Kanpur; that during the period 17th July, 1973 to 9th January, 1977 he was working as Officer Grade I in Staff Wing at Kanpur and was handling staff matters including this case of the workman; that the workman was dismissed from service by way of Departmental action by appropriate disciplinary authority Shri N. K. Dave, the Regional Manager of Region-I; that the workman had committed a serious fraud while posted at Sikohabad Branch and this fraud came to the knowledge of the Bank on 4-8-72 whereupon the Branch Manager reported the matter to the Regional Manager on 14-8-72 and after a prima facie case of misconduct was found against the workman the Branch Manager was advised on 14-10-72 to place the workman under suspension pending further investigation but he could not be put under suspension until 2-11-72 when a replacement was available and

simultaneously an F.I.R. was lodged with the police on 12-10-72 in respect of the fraud committed by the workman; that the disciplinary proceedings could not be taken against the workman in view of para 521(3) of Sastry Award; that thereafter the Management decided to proceed Departmentally and initiated disciplinary action against the workman by issue of chargesheet dated 3rd May, 1975 i.e. after about 2-1/2 years; that the charge sheet dated 3-5-75 was served upon the workman and the workman explained vide his letter dated 10-5-75 and an enquiry was instituted by the disciplinary authorities and Shri S. A. Farooqi (M.W. 2) was appointed the Enquiry Officer who held the enquiry and submitted his findings vide his letter dated 6-4-76 holding the workman guilty of charges no. 1, 2, 3 and 5; that thereafter disciplinary authority issued a show cause notice to the workman on 24-7-76 about proposed penalty of dismissal by way of disciplinary action to which the workman submitted a representation dated 12-8-76 and vide order dated 27-8-76 the disciplinary authority confirmed the tentative punishment of dismissal. It is admitted by this witness that the workman was not supplied with a copy of findings of the Enquiry Officer at the time when he was called upon to reply show cause notice dated 24-7-76. It is also stated by this witness that the appeal of the workman was also dismissed. During cross examination this witness has admitted that although this workman was suspended from 2-11-72 disciplinary proceedings were not started against him until May, 1975. It is again admitted by him that during cross examination that police complaint was also lodged against him. It is categorically admitted by him during cross examination that findings of the Enquiry Officer were not furnished to the workman when show cause notice for imposing punishment was served upon him. Finally it is admitted by this witness that the workman was promoted as a clerk in June, 1972 and that the job of a godown keeper was different from that of a clerk.

10. M.W.2 is the Enquiry Officer Mr. S. A. Farooqi. He has produced his affidavit Ex. M.W.2/1 in which it is stated by him that the charge sheet dated 3rd May, 1975 was issued to the workman and he was appointed the Enquiry Officer vide letter dated 5-8-75 and he proceeded to hold the enquiry and submitted his enquiry report vide his letter dated 6-4-76 holding the workman guilty of charges no. 1, 2, 3 and 5. It is further stated by this witness that the workman alongwith his representative Shri N. K. Paliwal participated in the enquiry proceedings throughout and full opportunity of the defence was afforded to the workman and each and every page of the enquiry proceedings were signed by the workman and his representative and the workman did not question or challenge the appointment of enquiry officer or his power to hold enquiry. It is also stated by him in para 6 that the workman was allowed full opportunity to produce his documentary as well as oral evidence and he was allowed to cross-examine each and every witness of Bank and the proceedings were concluded with the consent of the workman and the Bank—Management. He has proved the original enquiry proceedings.

11. It is in the light of this evidence that the validity of the enquiry has to be considered. Let me at the very outset mention that on going through the original enquiry proceedings register I have come to the conclusion that the enquiry is vitiated; Not only on some technical grounds but in details as well as also on procedure

12. I would first take up the procedure adopted up by the Enquiry Officer. The Enquiry Officer has proceeded as if the charges against the workman were already proved after the service of charge sheet and after order of the holding of enquiry had been passed by the Disciplinary Authority and he has proceeded to examine the workman in the first instance. On the 21st August, 1975 when the enquiry proceedings opened the Enquiry Officer asked the workman whether he admitted the charges contained in the charge sheet dated 3rd May, 1975 and the categorical reply of the workman was 'NO'. After this reply of the workman it was incumbent upon the Enquiry Officer to call upon the prosecution to produce its evidence so as to prove the charges. Rather than doing it, he proceeded to dispose of the application dated 16-10-75 filed by the workman in which he had given the details of seven witnesses which he sought or proposed to examine by way of his defence and disposed of that application and adjourned the case of 20th November, 1975. On

20th November, 1975 the Enquiry Officer enquired from the Bank's representative whether the witnesses called by the defence had arrived and thereby showing that it was for the defence to produce its evidence. Thereafter in a question to the representative of the Bank the Enquiry Officer enquired 'whether Bank had any witness to produce' and the Presenting Officer categorically stated that 'I Have no witness to produce at this stage.' Once the Bank's representative had stated that he had no witness to produce, it implied that he had closed the evidence of the Bank which in its turn would lead to the conclusion that the charges against the workman were not pressed and in consequence the workman became entitled to a verdict of not guilty of the charges. The moment the Bank's representative says that he had no witness to produce, only conclusion which was required in the circumstance was that the enquiry should have been closed and not guilty verdict returned. Rather than doing it the Enquiry Officer proceeded to take up charges one by one and in spite of the above statement of the Bank's representative that he had no witness to produce the Enquiry Officer proceeded to go into individual charges and thereupon appears to have asked the prosecution to produce some evidence to prove the charges. It was only then that the prosecution produced certain documents. However even these documents were barely produced, they were at no point of time proved by the competent witness. A document unless proved does not form part of evidence. Mere fact that it has been tendered by the prosecution or Presenting Officer does not relegate such documents to the position of evidence in the case. The matter did not rest there. After those documents were produced by the Presenting Officer the Enquiry Officer proceeds to cross examine the accused, as if it was for the accused to disprove the charges. The Enquiry Officer mis-directed himself right from the beginning. Rather than calling upon the prosecution to establish the case, he thought it appropriate to ask the accused workman and cross examine him as and when documents were produced. This hardly was in consonance of the principles of natural justice laid down from time to time for holding of enquiries. Strangely enough the Enquiry Officer at page 12 of the enquiry register asked the prosecution to produce certain documents which he had failed to produce. Was it that the Enquiry Officer was appointed to make out a case for the Bank or was he to act as an un-biased officer appointed to hold the enquiry. This also itself shows that not only the Enquiry Officer had misdirected the enquiry but it further shows that he mis-directed himself. It would be appropriate to quote the directions put by the Enquiry Officer to the prosecution at page 12. It reads 'please produce cheque books, issue register for my and defence's perusal.' It was thereupon that this piece of evidence was produced by the Bank at the suggestion of the Enquiry Officer. The matter did not rest there either. Immediately thereafter the Enquiry Officer proceeds to cross examine the workman on these documents again. Strangely enough that the matter did not close there. The Enquiry Officer goes to record his observations also on these documents immediately thereafter. Was not it that he was pre-judging the issue? These observations start from the bottom of pages 12 and go to the middle of page 14 and thereafter again the Enquiry Officer asked the prosecution to establish certain procedure and it was thereupon that another register was got produced. Furthermore the Enquiry Officer then proceeds to practically cross examine the prosecutor himself, thereby filling up the lacunae which would otherwise have been left in the case of the prosecution. This sort of procedure was adopted in respect of all the charges taken up one after another in the entire enquiry proceedings.

12. It may here be mentioned that the prosecution side after it had stated on the opening of the enquiry that the Bank had no witness to produce at that stage one Mr. O. P. Kulsheshtra was produced by the prosecution and he was even permitted. There hardly was that stage available to the prosecution after the accused had been cross examined and asked to explain documents produced to produce its witnesses. Let us consider the examination of Shri O. P. Kulsheshtra as well. Shri O. P. Kulsheshtra was examined not by the prosecution but by the Enquiry Officer himself and this was another attempt by the Enquiry Officer to establish a case for the prosecution rather than letting the prosecution establish it. After Shri O. P. Kulsheshtra had been examined, a witness Mr. Alexander of the defence was brought in for examination by the Enquiry Officer. From the perusal of application dated 16th October, 1975 I find that

Mr. Alexander was the third witness sought to be produced by the defence at the enquiry. Where was the stage for the Enquiry Officer to examine Mr. Alexander. Even assuming that prosecution in spite of the statement of the Prosecutor at the time of opening of the enquiry wanted to produce some further evidence. Some regular procedure should have been adopted rather than such an irregular one. The entire enquiry proceedings are replete with such irregularity. To quote further, Shri S. C. Mishra, who was the witness of the defence and cited at No. 2, was examined after Mr. Alexander was examined. Thereafter Shri S. K. Bhatnagar cited at Sl. No. 5 of the list of witnesses was examined. This all goes to suggest that the Enquiry Officer was proceeding as if it was for the defence to disprove the charges and not for the prosecution to prove its charges. It also establishes that the Enquiry Officer was not proceeding as an Enquiry Officer but as a Prosecutor himself. He was pure and simple acting on behalf of the Prosecution rather than as an Enquiry Officer. The procedure adopted by the Enquiry Officer in cross-examining the accused—Workman at the very outset is also opposed to all canons of natural justice, equity and fair play. The matter did not rest there. The Enquiry Officer has proceeded as if he was a hand writing expert as well. Certainly the Bank did not produce either the complainant Shri Daya Shankar or any other person to prove as to what were the charges against the workman and how the charges originated. Assuming for the sake of arguments that said Daya Shankar, complainant, was not available, effort should have been made to prove his complaint, which also was not done. Further not only that complaint was not produced and proved certain conclusions were drawn by the Enquiry Officer himself, presumably on some personal knowledge which was uncalled for to be imported into the proceedings. It was for the prosecution to establish the charges and in the face of categorical denial by the workman at the very outset of the enquiry all the charges levelled against him heavy burden lay upon the prosecution to establish its case. The prosecution did not make any effort what-so-ever to establish the case in accordance with the proper procedure established in this behalf from time to time. It was then that the Prosecutor appears to have stepped into supplement and fill in the lacunae. It is admitted that the Bank had filed an FIR in the instant case and it was not until 3 to 4 years had elapsed that this enquiry was instituted and no reasons have been advanced for this delay in the institution of enquiry. It was open to the Bank authorities to proceed Departmentally when no progress was reported in the criminal complaint lodged against the workman for a period of one year. It did not institute the enquiry for a long period of 3 to 4 years. Not only that further more nothing has been said in the enquiry proceeding as to what had happened to that FIR or as to whether any case was filed by the police on the force of that FIR or the FIR was dismissed. Not a word has been said about the said FIR even before this court by any of the witnesses examined by the Bank. It is now about 5 years that the said FIR was filed. It is unlikely that no action had been taken on that FIR and if the complaint had been dismissed by the police itself, it is difficult to say whether it was open to the Bank to start even Departmentally enquiry against this workman and if the challan was submitted on the basis of the FIR and the workman has been discharged, there would still be a better case for not proceeding against the workman. Entire thing is surrounded in the mystery and no effort has been made by the Management to clear the said mystery even before this Court. In view of my discussions, I hold that the entire enquiry is vitiated. The Enquiry Officer has not only mis-directed the enquiry by not following the established principles of holding of domestic enquiries but has further mis-directed himself and had assumed the role of a Prosecutor rather than that of a Judge and had also acted as an hand writing expert and had even imported his personal knowledge into these proceedings and therefore the enquiry is liable to be set aside.

13. The matter did not stop there. It is not only the enquiry which is vitiated, the order of punishment is also vitiated. After the enquiry findings were submitted to the disciplinary authority, it was incumbent upon the disciplinary authority to consider the report of the Enquiry Officer dispassionately and then come to an independent decision as to what further action was called for in the matter. Admittedly the Regional Manager was the disciplinary authority and it was for him to take a decision with regard to further action in the matter in accordance with the rules laid down

in this behalf in the Bank awards and the Bi-partite Settlements. The disciplinary authority abdicated its functions and permitted himself to be swayed himself by the recommendations of some officer of the Region who was subordinate to him. Said officer Shri R. P. Srivastava has been examined as a witness before me. He has admitted that 'yes, it was he who prepared a note for the Regional Manager'. That note dated 22nd July, 1976 is on the file. The only thing which the Regional Manager in the instant case appears to have done on this note is to write in his hand writing 'approved, 22nd July, 1976'. I would prefer to re-produce here the last para 5 of the said note which reads :

'in view of the above, we propose to dismiss Shri Gupta from the Bank's service with immediately effect without giving any notice. If you will kindly approve, the employee concerned will be advised by us regarding our tentative decision for dismissal.'

It was thereupon that on the margin against this para the disciplinary authority has written the words 'approved' and initialed. It goes to suggest that at no point of time the disciplinary authority went through the enquiry proceedings or the findings of the Enquiry Officer, thereby suggesting that he has failed to apply his mind to the matter before him. It further goes to establish that the decision was taken to dismiss Shri Gupta by persons not concerned in this behalf. The disciplinary authority acted merely as a rubber stamp on the office note and thereby abdicated his duty as disciplinary authority. It was thereupon that a show cause notice was issued to the workman and the workman submitted his explanation. In the circumstances the order of dismissal passed by the disciplinary authority cannot be sustained under the law and is liable to be set aside.

14. There is another aspect of the matter. Admittedly copy of the enquiry proceeding or the findings of the Enquiry Officer were never supplied to the workman to enable him to reply to the show cause notice dated 24th July, 1976 served by the disciplinary authority. This has resulted in mis-carriage of justice in so far as the workman had no opportunity to go through the enquiry proceeding and the findings and the basis of the findings and thereby to clarify the points on which the findings of the Enquiry Officer were based and to that extent also the order of disciplinary authority would not be sustainable and would be vitiated and liable to be set aside as it had resulted in denial of proper opportunity to the workman.

15. I would be failing if I do not examine the findings of the Enquiry Officer. From the perusal of the findings of the Enquiry Officer it cannot be said that these findings are based upon proper evidence. In fact these are based upon no evidence at all and as such are not warranted and are rather perverse in themselves. I have already observed that the person named Daya Shankar who is alleged to have lodged a complaint with the Bank has not been examined. In the absence of his appearance as a witness it would be difficult to sustain the charges against this workman. The Enquiry Officer has further ignored the aspect that at the relevant time when this fraud is alleged to have been committed, the workman was working as a Godown Keeper and not as a regular clerk. The circumstances in which the duties of a clerk were entrusted to him have not been brought out before the Enquiry Officer or before me. It is admitted by M.W. 1 during cross-examination that the job of a Godown Keeper is different from that of a clerk. The benefit of this difference was to accrue to the workman rather than to the Bank and it appears that this fact is totally lost upon the Enquiry Officer. He never applied his mind to this aspect of the matter. No effort was made before the Enquiry Officer to prove the documents upon which the findings of the Enquiry Officer are based. At no point of time the Presenting Officer had proved the documents. He simply tendered them into evidence. Keeping in view all these facts the conclusion would be that the findings are based upon conjectures and surmises and not on any evidence and it is irresistible and as such the findings are also not sustainable.

16. In view of my discussions and findings above, I hold that the enquiry is vitiated. It is further held that the order of punishment is also not legally sustainable and in view thereof I do not consider that any purpose would be served by holding the enquiry by this Tribunal in pursuance of application dated the 9th July, 1981 filed in this behalf by

the Bank. The alleged fraud is stated to have taken place somewhere in 1972 i.e. about 9 years ago and the workman has remained under suspension till 1976 when his services were terminated. The order of termination of his services has already been held to be un-sustainable and no useful purpose is likely to be served if the enquiry is held by this Tribunal because the order of punishment is itself not sustainable and in view thereof while holding that the enquiry and the order of punishment are vitiated and not legally sustainable, it is awarded that the action of the Management of State Bank of India, Kanpur in dismissing Shri J. N. Gupta, clerk from the service of the Bank w.e.f. 27th August, 1976 is not justified and in the circumstances of the case it is further awarded that the workman is deemed to be in service and under suspension and entitled to the usual benefits including the arrears of subsistence allowances admissible under the rules to him from the date of dismissal i.e. 27th August, 1976 and it would be open to the Bank to hold the enquiry afresh on the same charges in accordance with the law and rules regarding holding of domestic enquiries or re-consider the entire matter and reinstate the workman unless the Bank reconsiders the entire matter and drops the enquiry and reinstates the workman. The workman would be entitled to the costs of this litigation which is assessed at Rs. 250.

17. While making this order I am not oblivious of the financial burden which it would entail upon the Bank but the situation is of the Bank's own making, in so far as the Enquiry Officer and the disciplinary authority have both mis-directed themselves and abdicated their duties but for which this situation would not have arisen. From the perusal of the entire case it is clearly established that either the Enquiry Officer did not know the established principles relating to holding of enquiries or he did not care to know. It further shows that if he knew then he has intentionally mis-directed himself and the enquiry and ignored compliance with these principles. Had he known these principles or care to know these and observed them, this situation could have been avoided. Likewise if the Regional Manager acting as Disciplinary Authority had care to discharge his functions as disciplinary authority properly this situation could have been avoided. In either case the Bank must bear the burden of the situation which was a creation of its own officers.

18. Issue No. 1 :

The contention of the Management upon this issue that no demand was raised by the workman in the instant case. However it is stated by the workman that he had preferred an appeal. Feeling dissatisfied by the order of punishment he had preferred an appeal before the Appellate Authority which appeal also was dismissed. It is similarly established on record that the matter was taken up before the Conciliation Authorities by the workman side and it was on the failure of the conciliation proceedings that this reference was made. In these circumstances and in view of the principle of law laid down in S. N. Goel Vs. Bank of Baroda no formal demand was required to be raised in the instant case. Even otherwise the matter involves dismissal and termination of the services of an individual workman which it has been declared to be an Industrial Dispute by Section 2-A within the meaning of definition of term Industrial Dispute and therefore raising of a demand was not essential in the instant case and accordingly this issue is decided in favour of the workman and against the Management.

Award given accordingly.

Dated, the 1st December, 1981.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Further ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action at their end.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated, the 1st December, 1981.

[No. L-12012/12/78-D,II(A)]

N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 1982

का.आ. 477—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायद्वय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में राजस्थान स्टेट माइन्स एण्ड मिनरल्स लि०, बीकानेर के प्रबन्धकों से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णय के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछित समझती है ,

अतः औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री रामजीलाल गुप्त होंगे जिनका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त औद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्याय निर्णय के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

1. क्या राजस्थान स्टेट माइन्स एण्ड मिनरल्स लि०, बीकानेर (जिसमें बिजलीजन) के प्रबन्धकों की सर्वश्री अश्वुल, रामजान और हुकमाराम को जूनियर फिटर या समकक्ष पद पर उन्नति न देने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है, जबकि उनके कनिष्ठ कामगार सर्वश्री कालू भीमा, निमा राम और 10 अन्य जूनियर फिटर के रूप में 1979 में उन्नति पा गये थे। यदि नहीं तो कामगार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं ?

2. क्या राजस्थान स्टेट माइन्स एण्ड मिनरल्स लि०, बीकानेर (जिसमें बिजलीजन) के प्रबन्धकों की सर्वश्री अश्वुल, रामजान और हुकमाराम को मुफ्त बिजली न देने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है जबकि यह सुविधा अन्य कामगारों को उपलब्ध है। यदि नहीं, तो कामगार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं।

[एफ-29012/22/80-डी-3 (बी)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 16th January, 1982

S.O. 477.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Rajasthan State Mines and Metals Limited, Bikaner and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Ramjilal Gupta shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal

SCHEDULE

- Whether the management of Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited, Bikaner (Gypsum Division) are justified in not promoting Sarvashri Abdul, Ramzan and Hukmaram to the posts of Junior Fitter or to similar category in their Gypsum Mines when their Juniors namely Sarvashri Kalu Bhima, Niima Ram and 10 others were promoted as Junior Fitters on various dates in 1979. If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled and from what date ?
- Whether the management of Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (Gypsum Division) is justified

in denying free electricity to Sarvashri Abdul, Ramzan and Hukmaram when the other workers are provided with the same facility. If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?

[L-29012/22/80-D.III(B)]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 1982

का.आ. 478—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायद्वय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में स्टील आथोरिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट की बरसुआ लोह अयस्क खादानों के प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्याय निर्णय के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछित समझती है ;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री जे. एम. महापात्र होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय भुवनेश्वर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त औद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णय के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट की बरसुआ लोह अयस्क खादानों के प्रबन्धकों की कर्मचारियों के आवासों में 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से बिजली की दरें बढ़ाने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है। यदि नहीं, तो कामगार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं।”

[एफ. सं. एल. 22011/9/81-डी. 3 (बी)]

शशि भूषण, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 1982

S.O. 478.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Barsua Iron Ore Mines of the Rourkela Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri J. M. Mahapatra shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Bhubaneswar and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Messers Barsua Iron Ore Mines of the Rourkela Steel Plant in enhancing the electricity charges in residential quarters of the employees w.e.f. 1st April, 1981 is justified. If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?”

[F. No. L-26011/9/81-D.III(B)]
SHASHI BHUSHAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 1982

का० घा० 479 —केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (इ) के उपखंड 6 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० घा० 2312 तारीख 19 अगस्त, 1981 द्वारा फासफोराइट खनन उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 27 जुलाई, 1981 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है ;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (इ) के उपखंड (6) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों की 27 जनवरी, 1982 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है ।

[सं० एल०-11017/2/80-डी-1-ए]

New Delhi, the 18th January, 1982

S.O. 479.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2342 dated the 19th August, 1981, the Phosphorite mining industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months, from the 27th July, 1981 :—

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 27th January 1982.

[No. S-11017/2/80-DIA]

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 1982

का० घा० 480 —केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (इ) के उपखंड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० घा० 1964 तारीख पञ्जी जुलाई, 1981 द्वारा इण्डिया गवर्नमेंट मिट. बम्बई को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 20 जुलाई, 1981 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है,

अतः, अब औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (इ) के उपखंड (6) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 20 जनवरी, 1982 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है ।

[सं० एल०-11017/15/81-1-ए]

एल० के० नारायणन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1982

S.O. 480.—Whereas the Central Government, having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Gazette of India, in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1964 dated the 1st July, 1981, the India Government Mint, Bombay to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months from the 20th July, 1981 ;

And, whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 20th January, 1982

[No. S-11017/15/81-DIA]

L. K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 1982

का० घा० 481 —केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91क के साथ पठित धारा 90 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० घा० 1120 ता० 17 मार्च, 1981 के अनुक्रम में न्यू मंगलूर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, मंगलूर के अधीन वर्क-शॉप और आर्टो रिपेयर शॉप तथा सविम स्टेशन को प्रथम जुलाई, 1981 से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक, जिसमें यह तारीख भी सम्मिलित है, की अवधि के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्धन से छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक; उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान इस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रश्न में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी ;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदाधिकारी :—

(1) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ ; या

(2) यह अभিনিश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं; या

(3) यह अभিনিश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है; या नहीं, या

(4) यह अभিনিश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से सौदा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिभागाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजूरी के संदाय में संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बट्टियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे, जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं, या
- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक को, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को जो ऐम कारखाने, स्थापन कार्यालय, या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ;
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की तकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

[फा० सं० एस०-38014/47/81- एन० आई०]

व्याख्यात्मक शायन

इन मामलों में पूर्वोक्त प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्रवाई पर समय लगा। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वोक्त प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1982

S.O. 481.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 read with section 91A of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1120 dated the 17th March, 1981, the Central Government hereby exempts the Workshop and the Auto Repair Shop and Service Station under the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore from the operation of the said Act for the period from the 1st July 1981 upto and inclusive of the 30th September 1982.

The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) The aforesaid factory wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the names and designations of the exempted employees ;
- (2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates ;
- (3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refunded ;
- (4) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 ;

(5) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period ; or
 - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations 1950 for the said period ; or
 - (iii) Ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or
 - (c) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory
- be empowered to—
- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
 - (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
 - (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
 - (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[No. S-38014/47/81-HI]

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

फा० सं० 482.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 31) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या फा० सं० 1529 दिनांक 1-5-1981 के अन्तर्गत शिप-यार्ड लिमिटेड, विशाखापटनम को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से पहली अप्रैल, 1981 से 31 मार्च, 1982 तक जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, को एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्—

- (1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की अवधि जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे हमने इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी विनिर्दिष्टों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की अवधि देनी थी ;
- (2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा

(1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी —

- (1) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की शुरुआत से किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ ; या
- (2) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा मंचा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या
- (3) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रति-स्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है, या नहीं ; या
- (4) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिभागाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संशय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक को उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक की, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ;
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज को नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

[संख्या एस०-38014/21/81- एच० आई०]

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

इस मामले में पूर्वपक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई क्योंकि छूट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्रवाई पर समय लगा तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वपक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

S.O. 482.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1529 dated the 1st May, 1981, the Central Government hereby exempts Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with

effect from 1st April, 1981 upto and inclusive of the 31st March, 1982.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 ;
 - (2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—
 - (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period ; or
 - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period ; or
 - (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or
 - (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory ;
- be empowered to—
- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
 - (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
 - (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
 - (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[No. S-38014/21/81-HI]

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 1982

का.आ. 483 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसारण में कुमारी कुमवबेन एम. जोशी, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री को श्री एम. आर.

लक्ष्मण के स्थान पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के उपाध्यक्ष के रूप में नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है ;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 850 (अ), दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 1980 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् —

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धारा 4 के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन नामनिर्दिष्ट” शीर्षक के नीचे मद्द 2 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“कु. कुमुदबेन एम. जोशी,
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री,
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली ।

[संख्या यू-16012/1/82-एच.आई.]

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 1982

S.O. 483.—Whereas the Central Government has, in pursuance of clause (b) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) nominated Miss Kumudben M. Joshi, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as the Vice-Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri N. R. Laskar;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 850(E), dated the 21st October, 1980, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “Nominated by the Central Government under clause (b) of section 4,” for the entry against Serial Number 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

Miss Kumudben M. Joshi,
Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India, New Delhi.

[No. U-16012/1/82-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 1982

का.आ. 484.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में श्री भागवत भा आजाद, श्रम मंत्री को श्री एम. डी. तिथारी के स्थान पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है ;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 850 (अ), दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 1980 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धारा 4 के खण्ड (क) के अधीन नामनिर्दिष्ट” शीर्षक के नीचे मद्द 1 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

श्री भागवत भा आजाद,
श्रम मंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली ।

[संख्या यू-16012/1/82-एच.आई.]

S.O. 484.—Whereas the Central Government has, in pursuance of clause (a) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) nominated Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Minister of Labour as the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri N. D. Tiwari;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 850(E), dated the 21st October, 1980, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “Nominated by the Central Government under clause (a) of section 4,” for the entry against Serial Number 1 the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad,
Minister of Labour,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

[No. U-16012/1/82-HI]

का.आ. 485.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में श्री धर्मवीर, श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री का श्री मती राम दुलारी के स्थान पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के सदस्य के रूप में नाम निर्दिष्ट किया है ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 850 (अ), दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 1980 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धारा 4 के खण्ड (ग) के अधीन नामनिर्दिष्ट” शीर्षक के नीचे मद्द 3 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

श्री धर्मवीर,
श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली

[संख्या यू-16012/1/82-एच.आई.]

S.O. 485.—Whereas the Central Government has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) nominated Shri Dharam Vir, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour as Member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 850(E), dated the 21st October, 1980, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “Nominated by the Central Government under clause (c) of section 4,” for the entry against Serial Number 3 the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

Shri Dharam Vir,
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour,
Government of India,
New Delhi

[No. U-16012/1/82-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1982

का.आ. 486.—केंद्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91क के साथ पठित धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अभिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2693, दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 1981 के अन्तर्गत में नेशनल इन्स्ट्रामेंट्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से पहली जुलाई, 1980 से 30 जून, 1981 तक, जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बावत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्ररूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित दंगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बावत देनी थी ;

(2) निम्न द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन निरूक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

- (1) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बावत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को स्थापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ ; या
- (2) यह अभिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या
- (3) यह अभिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप इस अभिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है, या नहीं ; या
- (4) यह अभिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करने कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अभिभागाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रधान से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संवाद से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या

(ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक को, उसके अभिकर्ता या सेवक की, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ;

(घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उसे उद्धरण लेना।

[मं. एस-38014/20/79-एच.आई.]

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

इस मामले में पूर्वोक्ती प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्रवाई पर समय लगा, तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1982

S.O. 486.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 read with section 91A of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2693 dated the 14th September, 1981, the Central Government hereby exempts the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from 1st July, 1980 upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1981.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of,—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act for the period; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the said Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory.

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or

- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in-charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[No. S-38014/20/79-HI]

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

का.अ. 487 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91A के साथ पठित धारा 87 द्वारा प्रवृत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. अ. 2707 दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1981 के अन्तर्गत में पोत परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय के अधीन एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम, कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, कोचीन को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन में गहली जलाई, 1981 से 30 जून, 1982 तक जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रश्न में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी ;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

- (1) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को स्थापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ ; या
- (2) यह अभिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या
- (3) यह अभिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है, या नहीं ; या

- (4) यह अभिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उप-बन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिए सशक्त होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक के अधि-भागाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उस के प्रधान से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संदाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक को, उसके अभिकर्ता या सेवक की, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ;
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

[फा. संख्या एस-38014/10/81-एच.आई.]

व्याख्यात्मक भाषण

इस मामले में पूर्वोपेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट के लिए आवेदन-पत्र की कार्रवाई पर समय लगा। तथापि, यह भी उभाहित किया जाता है कि पूर्वोपेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

S.O. 487—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 read with section 91A of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 2707 dated the 18th September, 1981, the Central Government hereby exempts the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year from the 1st July 1981 upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1982.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act or other

official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of,—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act for the period; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the said Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory,

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in-charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[No. S-38014/10/81-HI]

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

का.आ. 488.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 8 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में श्री धर्मवीर, श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री को श्रीमती रामे दुलारी सिन्हा के स्थान पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम की स्थायी समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नाम निर्दिष्ट किया है ;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 966 (अ), दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर, 1980 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “(केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धारा 8 के खंड (क) के अधीन नाम निर्दिष्ट)” शीर्षक के नीचे मद्ध 1 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जायगी, अर्थात् :—

“श्री धर्मवीर,
श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली।

[संख्या यू-16012/1/82-एच.आई]
पी. सिन्हा, उप सचिव

S.O. 488.—Whereas the Central Government has, in pursuance of clause (a) of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), nominated Shri Dharam Vir, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour as the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 966(E), dated the 13th December, 1980 namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “(Nominated by the Central Government under clause (a) of section 8)”, for the entry against Serial Number 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri Dharam Vir,

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour,
Government of India,
New Delhi”.

[No. U-16012/1/82-HI]
P. SINHA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1982

S.O. 489.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, B. P. Agarwala Building, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th January, 1982.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 41 of 1981

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, B. P. Agarwala Building, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice B. K. Ray (Retd.), Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

For the Workman—Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 7th January, 1982

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/65/81-D.III(A) dated 27th July, 1981 the Central Government being of opinion that an industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to

the management of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., B. P. Agarwala Building, P.O. Dhanisar, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the schedule attached to the order, referred the same for adjudication to this Tribunal.

The Schedule attached to the order reads thus :—

"Whether the demand of the workman of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, B. P. Agarwala Building, Post Office Dhanisar, District Dhanbad for retention of the promotional benefit of Rs. 64 in basic pay in respect of Shri Kamala Prasad on his promotion as Head Surveyor with effect from the 8th August, 1979, is justified: If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled."

2. After notice to the parties they have filed their respective written statements and rejoinders.

The case of the union as made out in its pleadings may be briefly stated thus. The concerned workman Kamala Prasad was appointed on 6th November, 1975 as Surveyor (M) in CMPDI Ltd. in the pay scale of Rs. 592-32-848-36-992. By order dated 8th August, 1979 the workman was promoted to the post of head surveyor. As there was no separate pay scale for a head surveyor the pay of the workman was fixed at Rs. 752 i.e. at a higher stage in the aforesaid scale of pay. Thus he was given a promotional benefit of Rs. 64 p.m. as per N.C.W.A.-I. The concerned workman was at the relevant time the General Secretary of the C.M.P.D.I. Employees Association and hence concerned workman's activities in connection with the Employees Association caused annoyance to the management. So the management in order to victimise the workman curtailed his promotional benefit by fixing his basic pay at Rs. 890 p.m. illegally and arbitrarily under N.C.W.A.-II instead of fixing the same at Rs. 932 p.m. By doing so management changed the service conditions of the workman concerned by depriving him the promotional benefit of Rs. 64 p.m. without assigning any reason and without notice under Section 9A of the I.D. Act. The concerned workman therefore represented before the management against its aforesaid illegal action without effect. In these circumstances the union was forced to raise a dispute regarding the aforesaid alleged action of the management whereupon a conciliation proceeding was started. The said proceeding having ended in a failure the Central Government referred the dispute for adjudication. On the aforesaid allegations the union prays for retention of the promotional benefit of Rs. 64 p.m. in the basic pay of the concerned workman with effect from 8th August, 1979.

The case of the management as per its pleadings is as follows. Under Sec. 2(a) of I.D. Act the CMPDI Ltd. not being a mine nor being located in the premises of a mine the Central Government is not the appropriate authority to make a reference in the present case. The concerned workman being a head surveyor and being employed in supervisory capacity, he is not a workman as defined in Sec. 2(s) of I.D. Act and hence the reference is bad in law. The dispute raised in the case having stood settled by the provisions of NCWA-II on 11th August, 1978 which is a settlement within the meaning of section 2(p) of the I.D. Act and the said settlement being still in operation since 1st January, 1979 the present demand of the union is untenable in law. Further in view of the provision contained in NCWA-II to the effect that in case of any doubt or difficulty arising in the interpretation or implementation of any clause of the agreement the matter is to be referred to the JBCCI or a sub-committee constituted by the JBCCI, it is not open to the union to raise the present dispute before the Tribunal without taking recourse to the remedy provided under the agreement. In the Coal Industry there is only a post of mine surveyor. In Mazumdar Award and in the Award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal there is only reference to mine surveyor and the pay scale for that post and there is no reference to the post of a head surveyor. Such is the case in the Mines Act, in the Mines Rules and in the Coal Mines Regulations. In the report of the Coal Wage Board reference has been made to the post of a mines surveyor and the pay scale for the post. The pay scales recommended by Coal Wage Board were accepted by the Central Government and came into effect from 15th August, 1967. In the two subsequent National Coal Wage Agreements which were brought

into force from 1st January, 1975 and 1st January, 1979 there is no reference to the post of a head surveyor. In view of absence of any provision for the post of a head surveyor the erstwhile N.C.D.C. Ltd. (now Central Coalfields Ltd.) while promoting a Surveyor to the post of a head surveyor for which there was no provision any where, was giving to the promotee a higher starting only in the same time scale of pay for a surveyor. The CMPDI Ltd. also followed the same practice. In 1978 the Surveyors' Association took up the question of promotional avenues for mines survey personnel in the Coal Industry with Coal India Ltd. According to the association the mines surveyors should be eligible for promotion to the post of executive i.e. to the posts of Assistant Survey officers and the post of head surveyor should be done away with. This proposal of the association was accepted by the management by allowing the persons already holding the posts of head surveyors to retain their pay as personal to them. Accordingly C.C.I. issued a circular on 25th April, 1978 abolishing the post of head surveyor and laying down promotional channel for surveyors. The pay scale of a surveyor under Coal Wage Board recommendation was Rs. 405-20-605-25-730. This scale after revision by NCWA-I became Rs. 592-32-848-36-992. In the latter scale a head surveyor used to be given a starting of Rs. 752. When the pay scale of the workers in the coal industry was further revised with effect from 1st January, 1979 the new scale of pay for a surveyor became Rs. 722-42-1058-44-1278. On 31st December, 1979 the pay of the concerned workman under NCWA-I was Rs. 688 in the pay scale of Rs. 592-992 for a mine surveyor. So in terms of NCWA-II his pay was fixed at Rs. 848 with effect from 1st January, 1979 in the pay scale of Rs. 722—1278 in accordance with fixation rules in NCWA-II. NCWA-II was finalised on 11th August, 1979 though pay scales provided in it were under terms of the agreement to be given effect from 1st January, 1979. By 11th August, 1979 the concerned workman with some others had been promoted to posts of head surveyors in the pay scale in NCWA-I by inadvertence in spite of the fact that the management by circular dated 25th April, 1978 had abolished the post of head surveyor. On promotion by mistake the pay of the concerned workman and of other promotees was fixed at Rs. 752. After NCWA-II came into force the pay of the concerned workman and of other promotees was fixed at Rs. 890 p.m. as that the stage which corresponded to Rs. 752 in the old scale under NCWA-I as per the pay fixation charts released by the Member Secretary, JBCCI in terms of provisions of NCWA-II. By such refixation of pay the concerned workman got a benefit of Rs. 160 p.m. in his basic pay with effect from 1st January, 1979 as his basic pay on that date in the old scales which was Rs. 688 became Rs. 848 p.m. after refixation. He also got a further benefit of Rs. 42 p.m. for his promotion after his promotion to the post of head surveyor on 13th August, 1979 his basic pay which was Rs. 752 p.m. on promotion in the old scale being refixed under the new scale at Rs. 890. In these circumstances the concerned workman is not entitled to any more benefit. To allow the benefit claimed to the concerned workman will unsettle the settlement NCWA-II and will open door for further disputes leading to industrial unrest.

3. At the time of hearing parties did not choose to adduce any oral evidence. Management filed four documents which were marked as exhibits (Exts. M-1 to M-4) on admission formal proof being waived. The union on its part relied on one document which was also marked as Ext. W-1 on admission formal proof of the same being waived. Mr. R. S. Murthy, Advocate, for the management and Mr. D. Mukherjee, Advocate, for the union were heard at length in support of their respective case. The points of law raised by the management in its written statement namely that CMPDI Ltd. not being a mine under Industrial Disputes Act the Central Government is not the appropriate authority to make the reference and that the concerned workman not being a workman as defined in I.D. Act he having been employed in supervisory capacity the reference is bad were not pressed and so parties argued their respective cases on the footing that the reference was valid and that the concerned workman was a workman as defined in Industrial Disputes Act.

Before dealing with the merit of the claim of the union it is necessary to refer to certain admitted facts at this stage. The Coal Wage Board recommendations which were implemented with effect from 15th August, 1967 do not prescribe different time scales of pay for a surveyor and for a head surveyor. In other words as per the recommendations

there is no post as a head surveyor. In spite of this management was promoting a workman from the post of a surveyor to the post of a head surveyor. But since there was no separate pay scale for a head surveyor management while promoting a surveyor to the post of a head surveyor was fixing his pay at a higher stage in the time scale of pay for a surveyor. The pay scale for a surveyor under Wage Board Recommendations is Rs. 405-20-605-780. According to the practice followed by management the pay of a promotee to the post of head surveyor was fixed at Rs. 605 p.m. if at the time of promotion his pay was below that amount. Thereafter came the NCWA-I under which the pay scale of a surveyor was revised. The revised scale for a surveyor under NCWA-I is Rs. 592-32-848-34-992. This revised scale was introduced by the management with effect from 1st January, 1975. After introduction of the revised scale the pay of a promotee head surveyor, there being no separate pay scale for him under NCWA-I, used to be fixed at Rs. 752 p.m. i.e. at a higher stage in the time scale of pay for a surveyor prescribed under NCWA-I. This practice also is not disputed. While things were at this stage Mines Surveyors' Association took up the question of providing promotional avenues for surveyors with Coal India Ltd. there being no recognised post of a head surveyor even though management as a matter of practice was promoting surveyors to posts of head surveyors and fixing their pay on promotion at a higher stage of the time scale of pay for surveyors. It was decided after negotiation that a surveyor should become eligible for promotion to the post of Assistant Survey Officer an executive post. After this settlement no one was to be promoted to the post of head surveyor as was being done previously by the management. Accordingly the management issued a circular on 25th April, 1978. Ext. M-1 prohibiting promotion of a surveyor to the post of a head surveyor and laying down the new promotional channel for surveyors as per the settlement between mines Surveyors' Association and Coal India Ltd. In November, 1975 after the introduction of revised scale of pay for surveyors under NCWA-I from 1st January, 1975, the concerned workman was appointed as a surveyor in the scale of pay of Rs. 592-32-848-36-992 p.m. After his appointment the workman with 4 others was promoted to posts of head surveyors by order dated 8th August, 1979 vide Ext. M-2 and the workman joined the promotional post on 13th August, 1979. On his promotion the concerned workman's pay was fixed at Rs. 752 p.m. which was a higher stage in the time scale of pay for a surveyor as per practice followed by the management there being no recognised statutory post of a head surveyor. All these facts are not disputed before me. However it may be mentioned here that there being a specific prohibition in the circular of 1978 Ext. M-1 for promoting a surveyor to the post of a head surveyor, the promotion of the concerned workman is against the mandate of Ext. M-1. This is admitted by the management not only in its written statement but also in course of hearing of the case before me. According to the management therefore the promotion of the concerned workman is a mistake. Two days after the concerned workman was promoted i.e. on 11th August, 1979 NCWA-II was signed which is a settlement under I.D. Act and is binding on the parties. Under NCWA-II the pay scale of a surveyor was further revised and the revised scale is Rs. 722-42-1058-44-1228. This agreement provides that the revised scale of pay is to take effect from 1st January, 1979. Ext. M-3 is the extract showing the old. According to the provision contained in the agreement the basic pay of an employee in the revised scale has to be fixed on the basis of his basic pay on 31st December, 1978. The agreement also indicates in a chart the corresponding revised scale of pay for an old time scale pay existing on 31st December, 1978. So after coming into force of NCWA-II the management fixed the pay of the concerned workman on 1st January, 1979 on the basis of his basic pay under the old scale on 31st December, 1978. According to this fixation the pay of the concerned workman was fixed at Rs. 848 p.m. on 1st January, 1979. By this the workman got a benefit of Rs. 160 p.m. It may be remembered that by 1st January, 1979 the concerned workman had not been promoted to the post of head surveyor. So far as this fixation is concerned the union does not challenge this. That apart I do not find anything wrong in it. The management according to NCWA-II had to fix the pay and so it did and that also according to the provisions of the agreement. The workman was however promoted to the post of head surveyor by order dated 8th August, 1979 Ext. M-2 and drew pay at the rate of Rs. 752 p.m. on his promotion with effect from 13th August, 1979 when he joined the post. This according to the management was

a mistake being contrary to circular Ext. M-1. But still then the management does not want to deprive the concerned workman from getting the higher pay at the rate of Rs. 752 p.m. which he actually drew for sometime. At the time of promotion the basic pay of the concerned workman was Rs. 688 p.m. as a surveyor and so on his promotion to the post of head surveyor according to the previous practice his pay was fixed at Rs. 752 p.m. By this the workman got a benefit of Rs. 64 p.m. The union now claims that the promotional benefit of Rs. 64 p.m. should be retained even after the introduction of revised scale of pay under NCWA-II. According to the union payment of Rs. 64 p.m. as a promotional benefit has become a part of service conditions of the concerned workman and so the management cannot change the same while fixing the pay of the workman in the revised scale under NCWA-II without service of notice U/S-9A of I.D. Act. I am afraid this contention of the union cannot prevail. After promotion of the concerned workman to the post of head surveyor and after fixing his pay at Rs. 752 p.m., the management again taking the basic pay of the workman as Rs. 752 p.m. with effect from 13th August, 1979 revised his pay according to the revised scale provided under NCWA-II and fixed his pay at Rs. 890 as per Ext. M-4. This double fixation according to Mr. D. Mukherjee for the union is illegal as NCWA-II does not provide for this. Such a contention of Mr. Mukherjee is against the interest of the workman. If there would not have been second fixation as per Ext. M-4 the workman would only have been paid at the rate of Rs. 848 p.m. within effect from 1st January, 1979 as NCWA-II does not recognise a post of head surveyor. This agreement is a settlement under I.D. Act and is binding on the parties. This agreement was signed on 11th August, 1979 before the concerned workman held the post of head surveyor which post was non-existent under the agreement. Under the terms of the agreement the workman's pay had to be fixed on the basis of his basic pay as a surveyor on 31st December, 1978 and this was done. The management only as a matter of grace refixed the pay of the concerned workman on the basis of his basic pay of Rs. 752 p.m. on 13th August, 1979 once again according to provisions of NCWA-II. NCWA-II being a full fledged settlement under the I.D. Act and the terms thereof being binding on the parties, the parties must be deemed to have agreed to the changed service conditions embodied in the agreement. So in that view no fresh notice U/S. 9A of I.D. Act is necessary as contended by Mr. Mukherjee. The decision reported in SCLJ 1974 Vol-11 (Divisional Superintendent Eastern Railway, Dinapur Vrs. L. N. Keshri & others) relied upon by Mr. Mukherjee for the union has no application to the present case. In the case before their Lordships of the Supreme Court there was no binding settlement between the parties and the management wanted to reduce the pay scale of its employees on the plea that a higher pay scale had been given to them by mistake. In the case before me NCWA-II a settlement which is binding on the parties is there and the management has only implemented the settlement. For the reasons given above I hold that the case of the union has no merit, that its demand as per the terms of the reference is not justified and that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly. The parties are to bear their own costs.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/65/81-D.III(A)]

S.O. 490.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Noonodhi-Jitpur Colliery of Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Bhaga, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 13th January, 1982.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 42/80

PRESENT :

Shri J. N. Singh, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Noonodhi Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
P.O. Bhaga, District, Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate.
For the Workmen—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

STATE : Bihar

Dated, the 7th January, 1982.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them U/s 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Order No. L-20012/205/79-D.III(A) dated the 23rd June, 1980.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen of Noonodih-Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Bhaga, District Dhanbad that Sarvashri Rlyasat Ali, Nirmal Kumar, Mahabir Paswan and Jitlul Rewani, Winding Engine Operators should be placed in Technical Grade 'B' is justified? If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the workmen is that they have been working as Winding Engine Operator since 1971 and have been placed in Category VI. It is stated that they have been operating the winding engine known as J-1 having power of more than 600 Horse Power. It is submitted that the winding Engine Operators of Noonodih Jitpur Colliery (concerned workmen) demanded that they should be placed in the scale of Technical Grade 'B' as has been done in the case of Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala Colliery under the same management and the management of Noonodih Jitpur Colliery appreciated the genuine demand of the concerned workmen who were required to operate the winding engine having more than 600 H.P. but so far hesitated to place them in the same Technical Grade B on the mere apprehension that the other Winding Engine Operators operating winding engine of less than 600 H.P. will also demand the same scale.

3. It is submitted that the demand of the concerned workmen to be placed in Grade 'B' is justified as they possess all the requisite qualifications and experience as required and as the similarly situated Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala Colliery under the same management are enjoying the same scale of Technical Grade B and hence the concerned workmen are also entitled to the same scale of Technical Grade B with effect from the same date from which Technical Grade B was allowed to Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala Colliery i.e. with effect from 1st April, 1975.

4. The management has contested the demand of the concerned workmen and the defence is that the demand of the concerned workmen virtually amounts to unsettling the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board wherein categorisation and gradation of Winding Engine Operators have been finally settled. The management has referred to page 48, Vol. II of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board under which they have been placed under Category V & VI.

5. It is stated that the Wage Board did not discuss the wage structure of Winding Engine Operators operating winding engines of more than 600 H.P. (At that time all the engines were of 250 H.P.) but since the N.C.D.C. in their Sudamdih and Noonodih Collieries had indicated that the conventional drum type electricity operated winders could be replaced by Koepe Winders of 1700 H.P., the Winding Engine Operators might be placed in Category VI. It was also recommended by the Wage Board that in the event Mines Department introducing a regulation that Winding Engine Operators must possess Second Class or First Class Certificate before they are authorised to operate the winding engines they should be placed in Category V or VI respectively and when they are asked to operate Koepe Winders they should be placed in Technical Grade 'B' at the minimum of the scale.

6. It is submitted that so far as Jitpur Colliery is concerned it has three winding engines known as J-1, J-2 & J-3 out of which J-1 winding engine is electrically operated winding engine having 750 H.P. while the other two are of 250 H.P. It is admitted that the concerned workmen are employed in J-1 winding engine and it is submitted that since all of them passed First Class examination they have been placed in Category VI as recommended by the Coal Wage Board. It is stated that at one stage negotiations were going on to resolve this matter amicably and emboldened by this demand the operators operating J-2 and J-3 type of winding engine also demanded Technical Grade B and hence the matter could not be settled as it would have opened a flood gate for all the winding engine operators to claim Grade B. It is further stated the management was however compelled to enter into an agreement with the union viz. Janta Mazdoor Sangh and place the Winding Engine Operators operating 600 H.P. engine in Technical Grade 'C' with proper fitment in that grade and the management has no objection if the concerned workmen accept this offer and are placed in Grade C.

7. It is however stated that the Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala Colliery under the same management were allowed Technical Grade B under very special circumstance. According to the management it so happened that 4 of the Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala Colliery had passed First Class Competency examination and were actually operating the skip of deep shaft mine having winding engine of 700 H.P. In the meantime the Sudamdih Colliery of N.C.D.C. advertised for the post of Winding Engine Operators for their Koepe Winders of 1700 H.P. which had been installed there and all the 4 Winding Engine Drivers with First Class Certificate of Chasnala Colliery prayed for no objection certificate from the management to enable them to apply. The management however was not in a position to spare them and so they were compelled to give them Technical Grade B with three increments as had been offered by the Sudamdih Colliery.

8. It is further submitted that the question of granting suitable scale to Winding Engine Operators operating engines of over 600 H.P. has already been referred to the Standardisation Committee constituted by the J.B.C.C.I. under NCWA-II and the matter is expected to be finalised shortly and in such view of the matter when the J.B.C.C.I. was functioning the present reference is incompetent as the said committee has got exclusive jurisdiction to decide the question.

9. On the above facts it is submitted that the reference be decided in favour of the management.

10. The point for consideration is as to whether the demand of the concerned workmen to be placed in Technical Grade 'B' is justified. If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled.

11. The facts of the case are admitted. It is admitted that the concerned workmen are operating J-1 type winding engine of 750 H.P. Other engines are below 600 H.P. In the Wage Board Recommendations no scale for driving engines of more than 600 H.P. has been prescribed. Vol. I, page 63 of the Coal Wage Board Recommendation reads as follows:

"WINDING ENGINE KHALASIS:

32. In Sudamdih and Monidih Collieries during shaft sinking, conventional drum type electrically operated winders of large capacity are utilised. In the production stage, however, some of these winders will be replaced by the Koepe winder. Considering the skill required for operating these winders it is recommended that on initial recruitment for operating these winding engines, the worker should be placed in the new Category IV. He would be promoted to new Category V as soon as he is found fit for independent operation of these winders. After further 6 months he would be promoted to new Category VI.

N.B.—In the event of the Mines Department introducing a regulation stipulating that winding engine operators must possess Second Class or First Class Certificates before they are authorised to operate winding engines, we would recommend that winding engine operators with Second Class Certi-

icate should be placed in new Category V and those with First Class certificates in new Category BI.

13. The above recommendations relate to conventional drum type winders. If such operators are subsequently asked to operate Koepe winders they should be placed in technical and supervisory Grade "B" at the minimum of the scale, in the case of smaller Koepe winders upto 5000 B.O.B. Operators employed on Koepe winders of higher capacity should be given 3 advance increments in this scale."

12. Thus according to this recommendation Winding Engine Khalasis are of two types and holders of Second Class Certificates were placed in Category V while holders of First Class Certificate were placed in Category VI. But all these operators were operating engines of 250 H.P., which were the only engines available then. Koepe winders were, however, recommended to be placed in Technical Grade B. It is however not denied that the Chasnala and Jitpur Collieries are under the same management and the Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala Colliery operating engines above 600 H.P. have admittedly been placed in Technical Grade B. On the same analogy the concerned workmen claimed that they should also be given Technical Grade B as they are operating engines of 750 H.P.

13. In this regard Ext. W-1 which is copy of minutes of the meeting with the union and the management dated 6th February, 1979 and Ext. W-2 copy of minutes of the meeting held between the union and the management on 31st July, 1978 are relevant. From Ext. W-2 it will appear that the cases of Winding Engine Khalasis of the present colliery operating on J-1 winder was taken up by the management and para 1(b) would show that it was agreed to place the Winding Engine Khalasis of J-1 winder in Technical Grade B in line with Chasnala and Sudamdih as they are operating the winding engines of more than 600 H.P. It was, however, mentioned that the union was requested to ensure that other winding engines Khalasis should not adopt go slow tactics or create any other problem to which the union representative gave assurance. In spite of the said agreement the concerned workmen who are admittedly working on J-1 type winding engine having 750 H.P. were not given Technical Grade B. The matter was again discussed vide Ext. W-1 and the union raised this question and the management said that while accepting the proposal in principle and on the assurance of the union that there will be no problem in case they are placed in Technical Grade B. But it was felt that other Engine Drivers who are operating winding engines of less than 600 H.P., might create industrial relation problem and there may be loss of production. Thus in the said two meetings though the management agreed to place these concerned workmen in Technical Grade B they have not been given that grade till now only on the ground that other operators operating engine of less than 600 H.P., might create some trouble. But this is no ground for not giving due demand of the concerned workmen who are admittedly driving engine of 750 H.P. when the same demand of other collieries under the same management i.e. Chasnala and Noonodih Collieries has been acceded to. The management however has taken up the plea that the operators of the above collieries have been given Technical Grade B as they were going to apply in Sudamdih Colliery where they were getting Technical Grade B. Whatever may be the fact, it cannot be denied that the Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala and Noonodih operating engines of more than 600 H.P. have been given Technical Grade B and so there is no reason as to why the concerned workmen who are also operating winding engines of more than 600 H.P. should not get the same grade. It is not denied that they do not possess the requisite qualifications. Apparently there should be no discrimination between the workers of the same type in different collieries under the same management.

14. The learned Advocate for the management, however, has filed a copy of the Award in Reference Case No. 15/79 of Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad to show that the demand of the workmen of Chasnala Colliery for grant of Technical Grade B was not held justified by the said Tribunal. But the facts of the said case is quite different from the facts of the present case. It will appear from a perusal of that award that the concerned workmen in that reference demanded Technical Grade B simply because they had passed First Class Certificates examination. Admittedly they are not driving engines of more than 600 H.P. and

hence their case was quite different from the present case.

15. In the present case the concerned workmen are admittedly operating winding engines having 750 H.P. and the winding operators operating of more than 600 H.P. have already been given Technical Grade B in other collieries under the same management and so there was no justification to refuse the same grade to these concerned workmen when the management had also agreed to pay them the same grade vide Exts. W-1 & W-2.

16. It was next argued on behalf of the management that the matter has been referred to the Standardisation Committee constituted by the J.B.C.C.I. under NCWA-II and so the present reference should not have been made here. It will however appear from Ext. M-1 which is a letter dated 23rd September, 1980 from the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager to the Secretary, J.B.C.C.I. in which a request has been made to the effect that the Winding Engine Drivers operating engine of more than 750 H.P. are claiming Technical Grade 'B' but as there is no classification in Wage Board recommendations or in subsequent NCWA-I for such drivers and hence the matter may be taken in the next Standardisation Committee meeting and suitable orders be passed. But this correspondence with the J.B.C.C.I. was made in September, 1980 while the present reference is dated 23rd June, 1980 which indicates that the dispute had already been raised by the concerned workmen before the R.L.C. and after failure of the conciliation the present reference has been made. The reference to J.B.C.C.I. is thus a subsequent development. It was contended on behalf of the management that as per para 12.7.1 page 22 of NCWA-II it was agreed that a Standardisation Committee will be formed to examine and standardise different designations, job descriptions, disparities in service conditions among different sets of employees including hours of work, leave, holidays, categorisation of jobs etc. and the said Committee consist representatives of employees and representatives of the management. It is submitted that the NCWA-II is an agreement binding on all the parties and as the question of categorisation of jobs are also within the scope of the Standardisation Committee hence no reference should have been made before this Court.

17. But as already stated the Standardisation Committee has been approached subsequent to the present reference. Further NCWA nowhere says that the jurisdiction of the Tribunals have been debarred from considering the question of categorisation etc. in face of the aforesaid Committee. In view of the fact that the present reference is earlier and as this Tribunal is not debarred from giving its award on the point under issue, the argument made on behalf of the management is not tenable.

18. Considering the evidence and documents on the record, I hold that the demand of the concerned workmen for being placed in Technical Grade 'B' is justified and they are entitled to be placed in the said category from 1st April, 1975 i.e. from the date the Winding Engine Operators of Chasnala Colliery under the same management were given Technical Grade 'B'. They are also entitled to other consequential benefits arising out of the said gradation.

19. I give my award accordingly.

J. N. SINGH, Presiding Officer.
[No. L-20012/205/79-D.II(A)]

S.O. 491.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kumardhubi Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited, at and Post Office Kumardhubi, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th January, 1982.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 59/80

PRESENT :

Shri J. N. Singh, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kumardhubi Colliery of M/s Eastern Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Kumardhubi, District, Dhanbad,

AND

Their workman.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri T. P. Chowdhury, Advocate,

For the Workman—Shri S. Bose, General Secretary,
R.C.M.S.

INDUSTRY : Coal,

STATE : Bihar.

Dated, the 4th January, 1982.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the power conferred on them U/s. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Order No. L-20012(81)/80-D.III(A) dated the 25th September, 1980

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kumardhubi Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., at & P.O. Kumardhubi, District Dhanbad in dismissing from services Shri Kedar Paswan, Munshi, with effect from the 21st September, 1976, is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. Written statement on behalf of the management was filed on 16th June, 1981 and by the workman the same has been filed on 18th June, 1981. On 30th December, 1981 both the parties have filed a settlement duly signed by the representatives of the worker as also the management and the workman setting out the terms of settlement and it is prayed that the award be passed in terms of the aforesaid settlement.

3. I have gone through the settlement which is beneficial for the workman.

4. An award is accordingly passed in terms of the settlement which shall form part of the award.

Sd/-

J. N. SINGH, Presiding Officer

Ref. No. 59/80

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Parties to the dispute :

Management :

Agent, Kumardhubi Colliery.

Union :

(1) Sri Kedar Paswan [Workman concerned (Union Rep.)]

(2) Sri Robin Roy, Secretary (RCMS).

Sri Kedar Paswan, Ex-Munshi of Kumardhubi Colliery was dismissed in the year 1976 for gross misconduct which he committed. During the enquiry the charges framed against him were fully established and accordingly he was dismissed. The union operating in the colliery approached the management and requested to re-instate him on compassionate ground.

Short Recital

A discussion on the issue was held on 26th October, 1981 with the representative of the Union Sri Robin Roy, Secretary (RCMS) as well as the employee concerned and after protracted discussion the following were agreed/accepted upon :—

1. Sri Kedar Paswan will be allowed to resume his duties with immediate effect.
2. That Sri Paswan will not be eligible for any payment for the idle period i.e. from the date of termination of service to the date of resumption of duties as per this agreement.
3. His continuity of service will be maintained for the purpose of gratuity only.

This agreement is signed this day i.e. 26th day of October 1981 and will be effected immediately.

Sd/-

Signature of Representative
of the worker.

Sd/-

Workman concerned

Sd/-

WITNESSES :

Sd/-

Signature of Representative
of Management.

J. N. SINGH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/81/80-D.III(A)]

New Delhi, the 23rd/25th January, 1982

S.O. 492.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mudidih Colliery, Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th January, 1982.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 15 of 1980

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Mudidih Colliery, of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice B. K. Ray (Retd.), Presiding Officer,

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri G. Prasad, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri B. B. Pandey, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, dated, the 12th January, 1982.

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(63)/80-D.III(A), dated the 4th September, 1980, the Central Government being of opinion that an industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to the management of Mudidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P.O. Sijua, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of matters specified in the schedule attached to the order, referred the same to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule to the order reads thus :

"Whether the demand of the workmen of Mudidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad that Shri Naimul Ansari should be placed as Behive Cokeoven Foreman in Technical Grade-B' and paid wages accordingly with effect from the 1st May, 1972 is justified? If so, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. The case of the union as per its pleading is as follows. The concerned workman is working as a foreman since before nationalisation in the colliery in question. Even though the workman was working as a Foreman he was designated as Assistant Foreman and was being paid wages as such. So he made various representations to the management for be-

ing designated as a Foreman and for being paid accordingly. As the management did not listen to the representatives an industrial dispute was raised before A.L.C. and a conciliation proceeding ensued. That proceeding having ended in failure the Central Government referred the dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal. The concerned workman though designated as an Assistant Foreman has been working as a Foreman continuously from 1st May, 1972. While the dispute was pending the concerned workman has been designated as a Foreman with effect from 22nd December, 1979 and is drawing salary of a Foreman in Technical Grade 'B' from 1st January, 1980. The workman therefore is entitled to difference between the wages of a Foreman and that of an Assistant Foreman from 1st May, 1972 to 31st December, 1979 as during this period he was actually doing the job of a Foreman.

The case of the management as made out in its pleadings may be briefly stated thus. The reference being outside the two schedules of I.D. Act is bad. Promotion of a workman from one Grade to a higher Grade being the exclusive function of the management the Tribunal cannot decide the question as to whether the concerned workman should be promoted and if so from what date. The cause of action for the dispute having arisen from 1st May, 1972 and no dispute having been raised within a reasonable time from that date, the union's case is not to be rejected. The concerned workman was working in the concerned colliery since 1st January, 1972 as an Assistant foreman when he was first appointed after takeover of the colliery on 17th October, 1971. So as was in service as an Assistant Foreman by the time of nationalisation on 1st May, 1972. Hence the present management after nationalisation was bound to continue the service of the concerned workman in the same terms and conditions under which he was serving before nationalisation under the provisions of Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. In these circumstances as the concerned workman was working as an Assistant Foreman before the appointed day in the aforesaid Act the management allowed the workman to continue as such after nationalisation. The concerned workman who has been working in the colliery before nationalisation holds a supervisory post and his wages exceed Rs. 500 per month. So he is not a workman as defined in I.D. Act and hence the reference is invalid. The sponsoring union has no locus standi to sponsor the dispute on behalf of the workman. The concerned workman having functioned as an Assistant Foreman throughout since he was appointed in the colliery before nationalisation till he was promoted to the rank of Foreman in December 1979, he had been rightly placed during his period of service till he was promoted in Technical Grade 'B' of Coal Wage Board Recommendations and paid wages accordingly. One who is to be appointed as Foreman has to possess higher skill, higher qualification, better experience and better sense of responsibility than required of an Assistant Foreman. As the concerned workman did not possess the requisite qualifications, skill, experience, and sense of responsibility required of a Foreman till he was actually promoted by the management in December, 1979, he could not have been given the higher grade of a Foreman as claimed by him. Munidih Colliery behive oven where the workman was working is a very small unit and the strength of labour employed therein does not justify employment of a Foreman there. So the workman's claim if has to be granted would amount to force the management to employment a Foreman in that be-hive oven even though that would not be profitable. The Tribunal cannot do this. In these circumstances the claim of the union cannot be said to be justified. Further the Tribunal cannot go beyond the terms of reference and grant relief to the concerned workman with effect to any date subsequent to 1st May, 1972.

3. In course of hearing each side has examined one witness—on the side of the management the Assistant Manager of the concerned colliery as MW-1 and on behalf of the union the workman as W.W.-1. Besides the aforesaid oral evidence union has relied upon two letters of the management dated 3rd March, 1979 and 3rd September, 1973 in which the concerned workman has been described as a Foreman. These letters have been marked as Exts. W-1 and W-2. The management has relied upon five documents, namely, extract from Form B Register, extract from identity card, extract from Bonus Register, the order of the management dated 17th/19th December, 1979 promoting the workman to the post of Foreman and the joining report of the concerned workman joining in the post of Foreman. They have been marked as Exts. M-1 to M-5 respectively.

4. On the aforesaid evidence parties have been heard at length. Mr. G. Prasad learned counsel for the management raises the point which has been taken in the written statement of the management that in view of the language used in the order of reference saying as to whether the concerned workman should be placed as Bi-hive coke oven Foreman in Technical Grade 'B' and paid wages accordingly with effect from the 1st May, 1972, the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to grant him the relief from any date subsequent to 1st May, 1972 because by doing so the Tribunal would be going beyond the terms of reference. I am of the view that this contention of Mr. Prasad is wholly untenable. The demand of the workman as per the terms of reference is as to whether he should be placed in Technical Grade 'B' and paid wages accordingly with effect from 1st May, 1972 till today. So according to the terms if the workman will be entitled to relief with effect from any date subsequent to 1st May, 1972 he should be given that relief the same being covered by the terms of reference. It would be a different question if the Tribunal gives him a relief with effect from a day prior to 1st May, 1972 because in that case it may be said that the relief would be beyond the terms of reference. So in disagreement with Mr. Prasad I hold that the Tribunal would be justified in giving relief to the concerned workman from any day subsequent to 1st May, 1972 within the terms of reference in the case.

The next point urged by Mr. Prasad is that the concerned workman not being a workman within the definition of Sec. 2(s) of I.D. Act the reference in the case is bad in law. In support of this point Mr. Prasad invites my attention to the extract filed by the management from the Bonus Register which has been marked as Ext. M-3 in the case to show that the wage drawn by the workman at all relevant time is more than Rs. 500. Mr. Prasad also invites my attention to the evidence of the workman in which he says that his duty was before promotion to allot work to labourers under him, to recommend leave when a worker wants to go on leave etc. On this evidence and on the entries in Ext. M-3 Mr. Prasad wants to contend that the nature of job which was being performed by the concerned workman was supervisory in nature and his pay being more than Rs. 500 per month he cannot come within the definition of a workman as defined in Sec. 2(s) of I.D. Act. This contention of Mr. Prasad according to me has no substance. Under the definition of a workman as given in Sec. 2(s) of I.D. Act a technician whatever be his wage per month is a workman. Merely because a part of the work of a technician is also supervisory in nature he cannot be thrown out of the category of a workman if that part of his work is merely incidental and does not constitute his main function. The evidence of the workman clearly reveals that he allots work to labourers under him, exercises control over workman and recommends leave for them at times. The evidence of the workman further reveals that he measures the heat of 36 ovens under his charge in order to see that temperature is maintained in a certain level, whenever a temperature is found to be more than the required level or to be lower than the required level he adjusts the temperature, and he sees that as soon as hard coke becomes ready in the oven he takes steps to take out the hard coke from the oven and to quench the oven by the help of workers under him. These functions of the concerned workman cannot be said to be supervisory in nature. These are according to me the main duties of the workman concerned and the work he does in discharging his main duties cannot but be of a Technical expert. Merely because the concerned workman supervises the work of the workers working in the oven as admitted by him this supervisory part of his duty is only incidental his main function being technical in nature. In this view therefore I hold that the concerned workman is a technician and not a supervisor as contended by management. The next stand of the management in its written statement that an Assistant Foreman cannot be promoted to the rank of a foreman unless he acquires sufficient experience and skill in his work also goes to show that the nature of work done by the Assistant Foreman is not mainly supervisory but is essentially technical. In this view therefore I hold that the concerned workman irrespective of the wage he was drawing at the relevant time is a workman as defined in Industrial Disputes Act and so the reference is valid. The decision relied upon by Mr. Prasad reported in 8 SCLJ, 367 (Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Co. Ltd. Vs. Burmah Shell Management Staff Association) also lays down that the question as to whether an employee is to be taken as a workman depends upon determination of the question

as to what is his main work. The main work in the present case done by the concerned workman as has been found by me being of technical nature Mr. Prasad can draw no assistance from the decision relied upon by him.

The main question in the present case is whether the concerned workman who was appointed as an Assistant Foreman from the very inception is entitled to be promoted to the rank of a Foreman and if so from what date. Mr. Prasad rightly urges that question of promoting a particular employee is solely a managerial function and a Tribunal has no jurisdiction to direct promotion of an employee to a higher rank. While conceding to this position law is now well settled that even though an employee has no right to promotion and even though giving promotion to an employee is the function of the management only still then an employee has a right to be considered for promotion. When he is deprived of such consideration he has a right to raise a dispute through his union. In the present case even though as per the terms of the reference the question for determination is as to whether the concerned workman is entitled to promotion with effect from 1st May, 1972 the real question to be decided is whether he has been deprived of his right to be considered for promotion arbitrarily by the management and if so whether he has a right to be considered for promotion with effect from 1st May, 1972 or with effect from any later date. Admittedly the management has not disclosed the criteria for promoting an Assistant Foreman to the post of a foreman either in its pleading or in the evidence led by it. Only in a general way it has been stated that an Asstt. Foreman has to be promoted to the post of a foreman if he has gathered sufficient skill and experience and is found fit for promotion in an interview. There is no specific assertion anywhere as to the period of experience which an Assistant Foreman should have to his credit and the nature of skill he should have before being considered for promotion. In course of argument Mr. Prasad made a submission that atleast four years experience is necessary for an Assistant Foreman to be considered for promotion to the post of a foreman. Mr. Prasad however when confronted with the fact that the concerned workman having been employed as an Assistant Foreman on 1st January, 1972 and there being nothing to show that his work was unsatisfactory during the period of four years from 1st January, 1972 why he was not considered for promotion on 1st January, 1976. Mr. Prasad resiles from his stand and submits that there is no rule as stated by him earlier. There is also nothing to show that if at any time earlier to the date of promotion of the concerned workman to the post of foreman as evidenced by Ext. M-5 the workman was considered for promotion and was found unfit. Admittedly the workman was promoted by order dated 22nd December, 1979 Ext. M-5 and he joined the promotional post on 1st January, 1980 when the dispute had already been raised. There is no evidence that the nature of duties of an Assistant Foreman is different from the nature of duties of a Foreman. From the pleadings of the parties as well as evidence of the workman it appears that nature of work for an Assistant Foreman is practically the same as the nature of work of a foreman. The workman has asserted in his evidence that from the beginning of his appointment as Assistant Foreman he has been in exclusive charge of Be-hive coke oven alone and there has been no foreman to supervise his work as an Assistant Foreman. It is also the evidence of the concerned workman that after he was promoted and joined the promotional post on 1st January, 1980 he continued to be in charge of the same Be-hive oven as before. There is no counter evidence to this. Such being the position it must be held that the nature of work of an Assistant Foreman is the same as that of a foreman and Asstt. Foreman is eligible for promotion to the post of a foreman when he acquires some experience as an Assistant Foreman. I have already said that there is nothing to show that prior to his consideration in December 1979 for promotion the workman was considered for promotion and was found unfit. Therefore it is argued by Mr. B. B. Pandey, Advocate, on behalf of the union that arbitrarily the management withhold promotion to the concerned workman without considering him for promotion till a dispute was raised and that when a dispute was raised the management finding that it had no case promoted the concerned workman under Ext. M-5 in December, 1979. Therefore it is urged by Mr. Pandey that the concerned workman should have been given promotion to the rank of a Foreman with effect from 1st May, 1972 the day the present management took over the colliery. It is very difficult to accept the contention of Mr. Pandey because on behalf of the union

nothing has been shown as to under what circumstances an Asstt. Foreman is entitled to be considered for promotion to the rank of a foreman the nature of work for both remaining the same. After looking to the pleadings of the parties and after hearing learned counsel for both sides I hold that even though the nature of work of an Assistant Foreman and that of a Foreman is the same an Assistant Foreman is entitled to be considered for promotion after he gains certain experience in his work and acquires certain skill. I have already said that the management has not placed anything before me about the period of experience the Assistant Foreman should have and the skill he should possess before he is considered for promotion. By 1st May, 1972 the workman had been in service for about four months only as per his own admission that he was appointed on 1st January, 1972. The workman deposes in his evidence that he made a written representation to the management for his promotion in 1975. No attempt has been made to call for that representation in order to prove that as a matter of fact such a representation was made in 1975. Union in this connection relies upon two documents Ext. W-1 and W-2 dated 3rd March, 1979 and 7th September, 1973 respectively in which in some correspondence of the management regarding the concerned workman he has been described as foreman. These documents will not help the union very much because as has been held by me the nature of work for both Assistant Foreman and a Foreman being the same and admittedly the workman being in exclusive charge of Be-hive coke oven from the very beginning the reference to the concerned workman in the aforesaid two documents saying that he is a foreman will only go to show that authorities lightly referred to the concerned workman as a foreman in those two documents without taking the word 'Foreman' very seriously. The fact however remains that the concerned workman was promoted after the present dispute was raised in December, 1979 and the workman joined his duty as a foreman with effect from 1st January, 1980. There being nothing to show that on any occasion previous to December 1979 the workman was considered and was found unfit for promotion and there being nothing to show that prior to the date of his promotion his work as an Assistant Foreman was found unsatisfactory, I am of the view that the workman had a right to be considered for promotion atleast from the day he raised the present dispute which may be taken to be 14th February, 1979 when the sponsoring union filed an application before the A.L.C.(C) claiming promotional benefit for the concerned workman. True there is some evidence by the union to the effect that the concerned workman was representing his case before the management from the very beginning of his appointment and that he made a written representation in 1975. In the absence of any documentary evidence to support this assertion and in the absence of any independent evidence supporting the evidence of the concerned workman to the above effect I do not accept the case of the union that representations were made before the present dispute was raised before the A.L.C. Accordingly I hold that the concerned workman is entitled to be considered for promotion by the management on 14th February, 1979 the day the dispute was raised and if he is found fit for promotion on that date he will be entitled to the relief claimed by him in the reference with effect from that date. The management should take steps to consider the case of promotion of the concerned workman to the post of foreman on 14th February, 1979 within a period of one month from the date of publication of this award. The reference is answered accordingly. There will be no orders for cost.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/63/80-D.III.A]

A. V. S. SARMA, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 21st January, 1982

S.O. 493.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bhanora Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited, Post Office Charanpur, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th January, 1982.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 75/80

PRESENT :

Shri J. N. Singh, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhanora
Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Charan-
pur, District Burdwan.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri T. P. Chowdhury, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri B. Lal, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

STATE : W. Bengal

Dated, the 8th January, 1982.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them U/S 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 has referred the dispute for adjudication under Order No. L-19012(12)/78-D.IV(B) dated the 18th December, 1978, to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Calcutta. Thereafter by subsequent Order No. S-11025(4)/80-D.IV(B) dated 14th/17th November, 1980 the dispute has been transferred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bhanora Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in changing the rates of wages from piece-rate to time rate of the 45 trammers mentioned below with effect from 1st December, 1974 without giving notice under Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

S. No. Name

1. Rajroo Bhuia
2. Mohipal Nonia
3. Asha Gope
4. Rina Mahato
5. Sahadeb Mahato
6. Ram Chander Mahato
7. Andhi Gope
8. Dahoo Dusad
9. Jagadish Ram
10. Ch. Shiboo
11. Raghubir
12. Ramoo Bhuia
13. Khapuri
14. Ch. Govin Dass
15. Kuldip Dusad
16. Ghansoya Bhuia
17. Babulal Bhuiya
18. Baldev Gope
19. Sitaram
20. Baheswar Bhuiya
21. Gope Dusad
22. Jagdeb Dusad
23. Bhagirath Dusad
24. Bhola Napit
25. Kheroi Dusadh
26. Sahadeb Dusadh
27. Dahoo Dusadh
28. Chotan Kahar

29. Govind Routh
30. Bishani Dusadh
31. Garbhu Dusad
32. Retoo Dusadh
33. Rampath Koiri
34. Sevi Mahato
35. Kesho Dusadh
36. Ramadahar Mahato
37. Mahadev Koiri
38. Keshi Bhuiya
39. Fagu Gope
40. Brihaspath Gope
41. Mahato Bhuiya
42. Malindo
43. Md. Hakim
44. Radhunath
45. Mahabir Mahato."

2. The workmen in this case are represented by the Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress (H.M.S.) Bengal Hotel, Asansol. I have mentioned this fact at this stage because it has got some relevancy with the reference. The Secretary of this union is one Shri Jayant Poddar.

3. The case of the workmen is that the Surface Trammers in Bhanora Colliery used to get wages on piece rate basis since prior to the nationalisation, but the management all of a sudden changed the piece rate basis of wages to time rate basis with effect from 1st December, 1974 in violation of Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, which is illegal, arbitrary and unilateral and hence the dispute has been raised by the union. It is submitted that about 50 workmen made representation on 17th February, 1975 before the Manager, Bhanora Colliery and thereby raised the dispute with the management. But thereafter Emergency was declared and the Secretary of the Union, Sri Jayant Poddar was arrested and the dispute was kept in moratorium till the lifting of the Emergency in March, 1977. Sri Poddar after his release raised the dispute again with the management by his letter dated 20th April, 1977 and also made written representation to the A.L.C. on 16th August, 1977, but the conciliation failed which resulted in the present reference.

4. It is submitted that the alteration of wages of Trammers from piece rate to time rate has been done in violation of Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act which has resulted considerable loss of wages to the Trammers. The demand of the union is that the piece rate of wages should be given with effect from 1st December, 1974 and the difference between the piece rate and the time rate from 1st December, 1974 upto this date with usual increment etc.

5. The management has come to contest this case and the defence is that the reference is incompetent, illegal and invalid for the simple reason that the sponsoring union had no authority to raise the dispute during the relevant time as it had no existence in the colliery and none of the Trammers was its member. Further it is stated there was no resolution authorising the Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress to raise the dispute. It is stated that in fact the only union which was functioning in the colliery was Colliery Mazdoor Congress affiliated to H.M.P. (Hind Mazdoor Panchayat) which was the recognised union and in policy decision regarding service conditions of the workers were being taken in consultation with that union for which frequent meetings used to be held.

6. The main case of the management however is that during the year 1974 piece rated Trammers of Bhanora Colliery were grumbling for their low wages due to poor raising condition of the mine and the issue was taken up by Sri Vinay Kumar, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress who put up their demand for conversion of 60 Surface Trammers from piece rate to time rate. It is further stated that the matter was discussed at a meeting with the union and a decision was taken that all the 60 piece rated Trammers would become time rated with effect from 1st December, 1974 and it was also agreed that wages would be fixed by giving one increment for every three years of service protecting their group wages taking the average of atleast 8 months earning and since then all the piece rated Trammers began to work at time rate from 1st December, 1974. It is however stated that

when the wages for December, 1974 was offered to them, 50 of them filed a representation dated 8th January, 1975 to the management with a copy to the General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress, Gorai Manson, Asansol to the effect that they should be allowed annual increment for each completed year of service. It is further submitted that eventually at the instance of Sri Vinay Kumar, Secretary of the said union the agitation was called off and the wages was accepted without any hitch and this still holds good. It is, however, submitted that during the conciliation proceeding the union referred to an undated letter addressed to the Manager, Bhanora Colliery purported to have been sent by 20 persons mentioning that they are members of Colliery Mazdoor Congress (H.M.S.) Bengal Hotel, Asansol and they have been converted from piece rate to time rate without their consent but it was found that 10 out of these signatories had also filed a representation along with 40 others on 8th January, 1975 in which they requested that instead of three increments they should be allowed benefit for each year of their service. Thus 10 out of the 20 persons who raised this dispute through the sponsoring union had also accepted the conversion and had simply prayed that they should get increment for each completed year of service and in view of the above fact the sponsoring union had no authority to do so as what was done was done at the request of workmen themselves through the recognised union and the said change from piece rate to time rate was done in betterment of their service conditions considering the condition prevailing in the mine. It is submitted that the action of the management is perfectly bonafide and justified in keeping with best traditions of healthy industrial relation and no interference is warranted. It is also submitted that even this sponsoring union, reconciled itself to the propriety and legality of the said conversion as the General Secretary himself confined his objection regarding the fitment and claiming increment for each year and not for one increment for three years of service. It is also stated that as the conversion was at the request of the workers and so no notice U/S 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act was necessary and notice is required only when an employer proposes to effect any change without consulting the union.

7. On the above facts it is prayed that the reference be decided in favour of the management.

8. The points for consideration is at to whether the action of the management in changing the rates of wages from piece rate to time rate of the 45 Trammers mentioned in the reference with effect from 1st December, 1974 without giving notice U/S 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act is justified. If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled.

9. As already stated the present dispute has been raised by the union known as Colliery Mazdoor Congress (H.M.S.) whose postal address is Bengal Hotel, Asansol, Burdwan and the Secretary is one Sri Jayant Poddar. There are correspondence on the record to show that the matter had been taken up by another union having the same name i.e. Colliery Mazdoor Congress having a different postal address and whose Secretary is one Sri Vinay Kumar. The main contention of the management is that as this conversion was made at the instance of the workers who are represented by the recognised union whose Secretary is Sri Vinay Kumar hence the workers should have no grievance and no notice U/S 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act was mandatory.

10. In support of it the management has filed Ext. M-4 which is a letter dated 4th March, 1974 along with the annexure sent by Sri Vinay Kumar, General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress to the Area General Manager, Area No. 2. The enclosure is a record of discussion in the meeting held at the office of the Area General Manager on 28th February, 1974 with a request that the decision taken and the agreement arrived at the meeting may be implemented expeditiously. Item No. 6 of the annexure shows that the union demanded that about 60 piece rated trammers be converted into time rate because the entire strength of trammers in the colliery excepting these 60 is in time rate and the authorities in the month of December, 1973 had agreed favourably to their demand and the Area General Manager had agreed to refer this matter to the Head Officer, Sanctoria for final decision by 15th March, 1974. Ext. M-5 is another letter dated 20th March, 1974 sent by Sri Vinay Kumar to Mr. Malvi requesting that the decision taken on 18th February, 1974 had not been implemented and so the matter may be

looked into. Ext. M-6 is another letter dated 20th April, 1974 by Sri Vinay Kumar to Mr. Paul, Officer on Special Duty (Personnel) along with an annexure showing outstanding items of grievance of the workers of Bhanora Colliery. Item No. 6 indicate that one of the grievance was for conversion of 60 piece rated trammers into time rate in view of the fact that all other trammers except these 60 in Bhanora Colliery were on time rate. Ext. M-7 is another letter dated 20th August, 1974 from the same Sri Vinay Kumar to the Area General Manager along with the annexure showing the points for discussion and one of the points for discussion was for conversion of 60 trammers from piece rate to time rate. Ext. M-8 is another letter dated 8th November, 1974 by the same General Secretary with a request to have a meeting on certain points mentioned in the annexure and Item No. 2 would show regarding this very conversion. The last letter is Ext. M-9 dated 18th April, 1975 by the Assistant Chief Personnel Officer to the Sub-Area Manager forwarding copy of the minutes of discussion held between the workmen represented by Sri Vinay Kumar and the management on 7th April, 1975. Item No. 4 shows that the union requested that the piece rated trammers of Bhanora Colliery have been converted into time rate but they should be given increment as per Wage Board award and it was agreed that the matter will be considered. Exts. M-13 & 14 would show that in consonance with the above discussion it was ordered by the management that the piece rated trammers should be converted into time rate with effect from 1st December, 1974.

11. Thus from a consideration of all the above documents it will appear that the piece rated trammers were in fact converted into time rated by the management at the instance and request of Sri Vinay Kumar, Secretary of the union who was representing the workmen. The contention of the management, therefore, that this conversion took place at the instance of the union of which Sri Vinay Kumar was the Secretary is thus fully proved.

12. The hitch however arose when the question of fitment came and Ext. M-1 which is a letter dated 8th January, 1975 bearing thumb impression of 50 persons would show that they represented to the management that the grant of three increments given to them was not proper and that they should be given increment for every completed one year of service. A copy of this letter was also sent to the General Secretary viz. Sri Vinay Kumar which also shows that Sri Vinay Kumar was dealing with the matter. The position however changed when another letter Ext. M-10 bearing no date was sent by 20 Trammers to the Manager, Bhanora Colliery. The letter would show that it was received by the management on 8th February, 1975. By this letter the workmen represented that they were members of Colliery Mazdoor Congress (H.M.S.) Bengal Hotel, Asansol of which Sri Jayant Poddar was the Secretary and that without any prior notice U/S 9A and without their consent they found that their bill of wages had been prepared on a different rate since December, 1974 and so they were not drawing their wages in protest and that no other union can represent their case. 10 out of these persons are the persons who are among the 50 persons who sent Ext. M-1 to the management for fixing their wages by giving one increment for every completed year. I have already said that the case originally was being represented by Prof. Vinay Kumar at whose instance this conversion took place, but thereafter the situation was changed and 20 persons raised a separate dispute by Ext. M-10 challenging the very conversion. Sri Jayant Poddar raised the present dispute before the A.L.C. vide his letter dated 16th August, 1977 (Ext. M-11) and this has resulted into the present reference.

13. The workmen has examined one Sri Mahabir Mahato one of the concerned workmen who has denied all the facts which happened between Sri Vinay Kumar and the management and he has shown his ignorance about it. He has stated that in December, 1974 when he alongwith others went to take wages they found that their wages were less and they accepted the wages under protest and learnt that they have been made time rated without their consent. He has further stated that they had never approached the management that they should be made time rated. On behalf of the management Sri S. K. Jumeia who was then Manager of Bhanora Colliery has been examined and he has stated the circumstances under which this conversion took place. According to him the conversion took place at the instance of the union

of which Sri Vinay Kumar was the Secretary and the said union was the recognised union.

14. Thus from all the above facts it is clearly shown that the conversion in fact took place at the instance of the union of which Sri Vinay Kumar was the Secretary and the demand of the workmen was that they should be made time rated. It may be mentioned at this stage that the management has not pressed their plea that the sponsoring union has no locus standi to raise the dispute and in view of above it is held that the sponsoring union had authority to raise the present dispute.

15. The question however is as to whether this conversion is illegal without serving notice U/S 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act as this conversion according to the management was made at the instance of the worker themselves represented by the recognised union.

16. Admittedly no valid settlement was arrived at between the parties while making this conversion though in fact the documents show that there was a demand for it. Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act reads as follows:

"9-A. Notice of change—No employer, who proposes to effect any change in the conditions of service applicable to any workman in respect of any matter specified in the Fourth Schedule, shall effect such change—

(a) without giving to the workmen likely to be affected by such change a notice in the prescribed manner of the nature of the change proposed to be effected; or

(b) within twenty-one days of giving such notice; Provided that no notice shall be required for effecting any such change—

(a) Whether the change is effected in pursuance of any settlement, award or decision of the Appellate Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (48 of 1950);

(b) or....."

Item No. 7 of Fourth Schedule is regarding classification by grades. It cannot be denied that there has been change in the conditions of service of the concerned workmen in respect of the matters specified in Fourth Schedule. Section 9A provides that no change can be effected without giving to the workmen likely to be effected by such changes a notice in the prescribed manner of the nature of the change proposed to be effected. There is, however, a proviso that no such notice would be required when the change is effected in pursuance of any settlement, award or decision of the Appellate Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1950. Admittedly there has been no valid settlement between the workmen and the management for this change nor there is any award or decision of any competent authority. This Section (Section 9A) is a mandatory provision and unless it is complied with any change will be illegal and not in accordance with law. It might be that the change took place primarily at the request of the workmen but the proper course for the management was to have a valid settlement duly signed by the representatives of both the sides. But no such settlement took place. In view of the above lacuna even if such change took place at the instance of the workmen, it is illegal and invalid as the provision of Section 9A has not been complied with. The terms of Reference would show that the point for determination is as to whether this change without giving notice U/S 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act is justified or not. As the provisions of Section 9A has not been complied with and there was no valid settlement or award, it must be held that the action of the management in changing the rates of wages from piece rate to time rate of the concerned workmen is not justified and is illegal.

17. The next question as to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled. At the time of argument it was urged on behalf of the workmen that it will not be proper now to revert the concerned workmen to piece rate but the proper relief which may be given to them should be that they should be given three increments prior to coming into force of the Coal Wage Board Award and one increment for every completed year of service i.e. they claim that they should be

given about 10 increments and their wages should be fixed accordingly. According to the management however if this conversion is illegal and not in accordance with law then the concerned workmen should be reverted back to piece rate which they were getting originally. I am afraid the relief now claimed on behalf of the workmen cannot be granted because no such relief has been prayed for in the written statement filed on behalf of the workmen. Para 8 of the written statement filed on behalf of the workmen reads as follows:

"The union demands that the piece rate of wages should be given with effect from 1st December, 1974 and also the differences between the piece rate and the time rate from 1st December, 1974 upto this date and also usual increments and thereby wage fixation."

18. Thus the relief claimed by the workmen is that they should be paid wages at the piece rate basis from 1st December, 1974 which means that they want that they should be made piece rated as they were previously. In view of this prayer the demand now that they should be allowed to remain time rated and get 10 increments cannot be allowed and is not tenable. The proper relief, in the circumstances, would be what the workmen have demanded in the written statement viz. they should be reverted back to piece rate and should get wages accordingly with consequential increments etc.

19. I give my award accordingly.

J. N. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-19012(12)/78-DIV(B)]

S. S. MEHTA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1982

का.जा. 494.—केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स रिलायंस सर्विसेस, 13, रामगोपाल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, मुलुन्द (पश्चिमी), मुम्बई-80 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस.-35018/98/81-पी.एफ. 2]

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1982

S.O. 494.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Reliance Services, 13, Ramgopal Industrial Estate, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Mulund (West), Bombay-80 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(99)]81-PF.II]

का.जा. 495.—केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स शाहीर एन्टरप्राइस (जिसके अन्तर्गत परिवहन विभाग भी है), चांदी वाली पोर्स साकिबिहार रोड, मुम्बई-72 जिसके अन्तर्गत 501 जन्मभूमि चेंबर्स, 29, डब्ल्यू.एच. मार्ग, मुम्बई-38, स्थित उसकी शाखा भी है नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण

उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[संख्या एस. 35018/109/81-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 495.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shalir Enterprise (including Transport Department), Chandivali Farm, Sakivihar Road, Bombay-72 including its branch at 501, Janmabhool Chambers, 29, W. H. Marg, Bombay-38, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(109)/81-PF.II]

का. आ. 496.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स कल्पना एक्सपोर्ट्स मेराइन चैम्बर्स पहली मेराइन स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-20 नामक स्थापना से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं. एस-35018/128/81-पी. एफ-2]

S.O. 496.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kalpana Exports, Marine Chambers, 1st Marine Street, Bombay-20, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952); should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S-35018(128)/81-PF II]

का. आ. 497.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स सिग्मा इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, यूनिट सं. 112, रम इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सन मिल कम्पाउण्ड, लोअर परेल, मुम्बई 13 जिसके अन्तर्गत (1) बालकृष्ण धरमजी धावो, 390/25, कावावोदी चाल एन. एम. जोशी मार्ग, मुम्बई-11, (2) शेख आसबुद्दीन नसीरुद्दीन, मुंशीजी की चाल, तेली गली, अंधेरी, कुर्ला रोड, मुम्बई-69, (3) दिगम्बर काशीराम सावंत हाउस नं. 89, ओल्ड पुलिस लार्डन, पाउण्ड गावधन, विले पाले (पश्चिम), मुम्बई-57, (4) सुरेश गणा जी चाल 160-सी, रामचन्द्र हैजिब चाल, कमरा नं. 17/18, साने गुरु जी मार्ग, मुम्बई-11 (5) यशवन्त तुकाराम भारती, मेधवाड़ी ओल्ड बैंगलो बँटी चाल; कमरा नं. 3, डा. एस. एस. राव रोड, लाल बाग, मुम्बई-12 (6) विलास गणपत शिन्दे, लोअर परेल, गणपत राव कवम मार्ग, कोलिची चाल, कमरा नं. 68,

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मुम्बई 13, (7) विजय कुमार बिहवनाथ सावंत, लोअर परेल, गणपतराव कवम मार्ग, कोलिची चाल, कमरा नं. 67, मुम्बई-13 और (8) राम चन्द्र सीताराम परब बोली पुलिस कैंप, बिल्डिंग नं. एफ., कमरा नं. 18, सर पोचखानावाला रोड, मुम्बई-25 स्थिति उनकी शाखाएं भी है नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं. एस-35018/52/81-पी. एफ.-2]

S.O. 497.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sigma Engineering Industries, Unit No. 112, Sun Industrial Estate, Sun Mill Compound, Lower Parel, Bombay-13 including its branches at (1) Balkrishna Dharmajee Thavi, 390/25, Kadadodi Chawl, N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay-11, (2) Shaikh Asabuddin Nasiruddin Munshiji ki Chawl, Teli Gali, Andheri Kurla Road, Bombay-69, (3) Digambar Kashiram Sawant House No. 89, Old Police Line, Pound Gavthan, Vile Parle (West), Bombay-57, (4) Suresh Gunagi Chawl, 160-C, Ramchandra Hejib Chawl, Room No. 17/18 Sane Guruji Marg, Bombay-11 (5) Yashwant Tukaram Bharati, Meghawadi Old Bangalow Baihi Chawl, Room No. 3, Dr. S. S. Rao Road, Lalbaug, Bombay-12, (6) Vilas Ganpat Shinde Lower Parel, Ganpat Rao Kadam Marg, Kelichi Chawl, Room No. 68, Bombay-13, (7) Vijaykumar Vishwanath Sawant, Lower Parel Ganpat Rao Kadam Marg, Kelichi Chawl, Room No. 67, Bombay-13 and (8) Ramchandra Sitaram Parab Worli Police Camp, Building No. F. Room No. 18, Sir Pochkhannawala, Road, Bombay-25 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(52)/81-PF. II]

का. आ. 498.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स भारत मोटर इंजीनियरिंग, 32/1, बी.टी. रोड, कट्टा-2 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य-निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[संख्या एस. 35017/19/81-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 498.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bharat Motor Engineering, 32/1 B.T. Road, Calcutta-2, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(19)/81-PF.II]

का. अ. 499.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स इलीक्ट्रिकल कम्पोनेन्ट्स मैन्युफैक्चरर्स, 1ए, एस. एन. बनजी रोड, कलकत्ता-13, जिसके अन्तर्गत बी-18, बेहला इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कलकत्ता-60 स्थित उसका कारखाना भी है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं. एस-35017/14/81-पी. एफ.-2]

S.O. 499.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Electric Components Manufacturers IA, S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-13 including its Factory at B-18, Behala Industrial Estate, Calcutta-60, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(14)|81-PF. II]

का. अ. 500.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स अमित इंटरप्राइजेज, 136, के.एन.सेन रोड, कलकत्ता-42, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[संख्या एस.-35017/13/81-पी. एफ.-2]

S.O. 500.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Amit Enterprises, 136, K. N. Sen Road, Calcutta-42, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(13)|81-PF. II]

का. अ. 501.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स विकास आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी, पी. 134-135, बनारस रोड, हावड़ा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[संख्या एस.-35017/18/81-पी. एफ.-2]

रमेश कुमार दास, अव्वर सचिव

S.O. 501.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Vikas Iron and Steel Company, P. 134-135, Benares Road, Howrah, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(18)|81-PF. II]

का. अ. 502.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स लक्ष्मी इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी, पी.-399/1-केयातल्ला लेन, कलकत्ता-29, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं. एस-35017/20/81-पी. एफ.-2]

S.O. 502.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Laxmi Investment Company, P-399/1, Keyatalla Lane, Calcutta-29, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(20)|81-PF. II]

का. अ. 503.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स हंसराज सुरेन्द्र नाथ, 88, बिप्लबी राश बिहारी बासु रोड, (कनिंग स्ट्रीट), कलकत्ता-1, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[संख्या एस.-35017/22/81-पी. एफ.-2]

S.O. 503.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Hansraj Surendra Nath, 88, Biplabi Rash Behari Basu Road, (Canning Street), Calcutta-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(22)|81-PF. II]

का. अ. 504.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, 75-सी, कलकत्ता-16 जिसके अन्तर्गत भारग्राम, जिला मिडनापुर, पश्चिमी बंगाल स्थित उसकी कारखाना भी है नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं. एस.-35017/26/81-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 504.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Universal Paper Mills Limited, 75-G, Calcutta-16 including its factory at Ibargram, District Midnapore, West Bengal, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(26)/81-PF. II]

का.अ. 505.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स टॉपमोस्ट कैरियर्स, 15-8-206 बंगम बाजार हैदराबाद-12 जिसके अन्तर्गत (1) मद्रास और (2) कलकत्ता स्थित उसकी शाखाएं भी हैं, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं.एस-35019/102/81-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 505.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Topmost Carriers, 15-8-206, Begum Bazar, Hyderabad-12 including its branches at (1) Madras and (2) Calcutta, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35019(102)/80-PF-II]

का.अ. 506.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स ओरोमा कोक मैस्युफैक्टर्स, बिहार टाकिज के सामने भरिया, धनबाद, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं.एस-35019/232/79-पी.एफ.-2(i)]

S.O. 506.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Auroma Coke Manufacturers, Opposite Vihar Talkies, Jharia, Dhanbad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35019(232)/79-PF-II(i)]

का.अ. 507.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स प्रदीप कोक इंडस्ट्रीज, रतनपुर, जी.टी. रोड, डाक घर गोविन्दपुर, जिला धनबाद, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं.एस-35019/229/79-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 507.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pradip Coke Industries, Ratanpur, G.T. Road, Post Office, Govindpur, District Dhanbad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35019(229)/79-PF-II]

का.अ. 508.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बी-हिव कोक कम्पनी, आनन्द भवान, डाक घर भरिया जिला धनबाद, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

[सं.एस-35019/295/79-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 508.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bee-Hive Coke Company, Anand Bhawan, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35019(295)/79-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 509:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स कोरोसिस, पी 3, इंडिया एक्सचेंज प्लेस इक्सटेंशन कलकत्ता-1, जिसके प्लॉट नं० 14, एम० पी० स्ट्रीट, लिलोआह, होवराह (स्वतः उसका कारखाना भी है) नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35017/(27)/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 509.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Corosys, P-36, India Exchange Place Extension, Calcutta-1 including its factory at 14, M.P. Street, Liloohah, Howrah, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(27)/81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 510:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स गेस्ट कीन विलियम्स (हेड आफिस), इम्प्लॉईज को, को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, 97, अब्दुल रोड, होवराह-3 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35017/28/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 510.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Guest Keen Williams (Head Office) Employees Co-operative Credit Society Limited 97, Abdul Road, Howrah-3, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35017(28)/81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 511:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बाता मैनेजमेंट सर्विसेस, 6, एम्बेसी सेंटर, नारिमान प्वाइंट, मुम्बई-21 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/19/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 511.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Data Management Services, 6, Embassy Centre, Nariman Point, Bombay-21, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(19)/81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 512:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स लारिलेयस, 12 बालाजी दर्शन, 99, पी० एच० लोखाने मार्ग, पेस्टम सागर, चेंबर, मुम्बई-89 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए—

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/126/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 512.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs LA—Relays, 12 Balaji Darshan, 99, P. H. Lokhande Marg, Pestem Sagar, Chamber, Bombay-89, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(126)/81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 513:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रुबोमोल्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, 46 पुराना नगर दास रोड, अंधेरी (पूर्व) मुम्बई-69, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/127/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 513.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rubomould Industries, 46, Old Nagardas Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-69, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(127)/81-PF-II]

कां.प्रा. 514:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बी.वी. चीनाई एंड कंपनी, मोहन टैरस पहली मंजिल 64/72 मोदी स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई-1 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं.एस-35018/88/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 514.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs B. V. Chinai and Company, Mohan Terrace, Ground Floor, 64/72, Mody Street, Bombay-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(88)/81-PF-II]

कां.प्रा. 515:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स महावीर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बी-2 गिरि कुंज इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, महाकाली केस रोड (ईस्ट), मुम्बई-13, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं. एस-35018/72/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 515.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Mahavir Engineering Works, B-II Giri Kunj Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, (East), Bombay-13, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(72)/81-PF-II]

कां.प्रा. 516:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स सिस्टाइम कंप्यूटर सिस्टम (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कस्टम विंग, धंधेरी (पूर्व), मुम्बई-96 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं.एस-35018/53/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 516.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Systime Computer Systems (India) Private Limited, Customs Wing, Scepz, Andheri (East), Bombay-96, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(53)/81-PF-II]

कां.प्रा. 517:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बागेश्वरी माची-मैक्स, समरत सिल्क मिल्स-कम्पाउन्ड, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, विखरोली, मुम्बई-79, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं.एस-35018/20/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 517.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Vagheshwari Machi-Mafa Samrat Silk Mills Compound, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No S. 35018(20)/81-PF-II]

कां.प्रा. 518:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स महेश्वरी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, टोदी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, दूसरी मंजिल गाला नं. 22 न्यू सन मिल्स कम्पाउन्ड, लोअर पारेल, मुम्बई-13 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं.एस-35018/21/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 518.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Maheshwari Engineering Works, Todi Industrial Estate, 2nd Floor, Gala No. B-22, New Sun Mills Compound, Lower Parel, Bombay-13, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provi-

dent Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(21)/81-PF.II]

का०प्रा० 519—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस कुमार प्लास्टिक्स, 42, पटेल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, दूसरी मंजिल, एस० वी० रोड, बहीसर (पूर्व) मुम्बई-68, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/87/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 519.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kumar Plastics 42, Patel Industrial Estate, 1st Floor, S. V. Road, Dahisar (East), Bombay-68, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(87)/81-PF.II]

का०प्रा० 520—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस युनिवर्सल इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-21 न्यू एम्पायर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कोन्डिवीटा रोड, जे०बी० नगर, अंधेरी (पूर्व), मुम्बई-59, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/84/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 520.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Universal Engineering Industries, B-21, New Empire Industrial Estate, Kondivite Road, J. B. Nagar, Andheri (East), Bombay-59, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(84)/81-PF.II]

का०प्रा० 521—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस यूनाइटेड प्रोसेस, यूनिट सं० 8 बसन उद्योग भवन, नवरंग स्टूडियो के पास ग्राफ टी०पी० रोड लोभर परेल, मुम्बई-13, नामक स्थापन

से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/22/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 521.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs United Process Unit No. 8, Vasan Udyog Bhavan, Near Navrang Studio, Off. T. P. Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(22)/81-PF.II]

का०प्रा० 522—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस इंडस्ट्रियल एजेंसीज, एफ-15 नंदव्योता इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, नेकेडपुल कुर्ला अंधेरी रोड, मुम्बई-72 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/58/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 522.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Industrial Agencies, F. 15, Nandiyog Industrial Estate, Safed pool, Kurla Andheri Road, Bombay-72, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(50)/81-PF.II]

का०प्रा० 523—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस मोल्डेक्स, 6, सीना उद्योग भवन, पासरी पंचायत रोड, अंधेरी (पूर्व) मुम्बई-69, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/51/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 523.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mouldex, 6, Sona Udyog Bhavan, Parsi Panchayat Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-69, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(51)/81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 524:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एम्के इन्डस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं० बी०-10 मेन रोड, एम० प्राई० बी० सी० मारोल, अंधेरी (पूर्व), मुम्बई-93 जिसके अन्तर्गत जय हिंद को-ऑपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, प्लॉट नं० 42, रोड नं० 10, पूर्व-पार्ले रोड नं० 2, जुहु विले पार्ले, स्कीम, विले पार्ले मुम्बई-56 स्थित उसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय और 104 चर्च गेट चेंबर्स पहिली मंजिल, 5 न्यू मेरीहन लाइन्स, मुम्बई 20 स्थित उसका कार्यालय भी है नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/129/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 524.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Emkay Industries, Plot No. B-10, Main Road, MIDC Marol, Andheri (East), Bombay-93 including its Registered Office at Jai Hind Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Plot No. 42, 10th Road, East West Road No 2, Juhu Vile Parle Scheme, Vile Parle, Bombay-56 and office at 104, Churchgate Chambers, 1st floor, 5 New Marine Lines, Bombay-20, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(129)81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 525:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स डुबन प्रोजेक्ट इंजीनियरिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड रेहम मंशन, नं० 244, सरदार भगत सिंह रोड, कोलाबा, मुम्बई-39, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/131/81—पी० एफ—2]

S.O. 525.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Dubon Project Engineering (Private) Limited, Reham Mansion, No. 244,

Bhagat Singh Road, Kolaba, Bombay-39, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(131)81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 526:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स श्री जी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स 7, खिरा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, एस० टी० रोड, कार्यालय एस० सी० टी० रोड (शांताकुज विंग के निकट), शांता कुज (पश्चिम) मुम्बई-54, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/111/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 526.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shreeji Engineering Works, 7, Khira Industrial Estate, S.T. Road, Off. S. V. Road, (Near Santa Cruz Depot), Santacruz (West), Bombay-54, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(111)81-PF-II]

कां० प्रा० 527:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स माटेला इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटर्स सतगुरु इस्टेट, यूनिट सं० 19, विश्वासनगर नगर, गोरगांव (पूर्व) मुम्बई-63, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा () द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/112/81-पी एफ-2]

S.O. 527.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Modella Electroplaters, Satguru Estate, Unit No. 18, Vishwashwar Nagar, Goregaon (East), Bombay-63, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(112)81-PF-II]

कां.प्रां. 528.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स ओरसन्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इन्डस्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 209/210, दूसरी मंजिल, प्लॉट नं० 195, नरिमन प्वाइंट, मुम्बई-21, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्लॉट सं० सी-17, तालोजा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जिला, कोलाबा, (महाराष्ट्र) स्थित उसकी शाखा भी है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एम-35018/113/81-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 528.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Orsons Electronic Industries (Private) Limited, 209/210, 2nd Floor, Plot No. 195, Nariman Point, Bombay-21 including its branch at Plot No. C-17, Talaja Industrial Area, District Kolaba (Maharashtra), have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(113)|81-PF-II]

कां.प्रां. 529.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स के.एस.आर. क्लियरिंग एंड शिपिंग एजेंट्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 303, रेक्स चैम्बर्स, तीसरी मंजिल, वालचन्द हिरचन्द मार्ग, मुम्बई-38 जिसके अन्तर्गत सेवॉय चैम्बर्स, पहली मंजिल, सं० 5, वॉलस स्ट्रीट, पोर्ट, मुम्बई-1 स्थित उसकी शाखा भी है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिएं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/121/81-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 529.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs K.S.R. Clearing and Shipping Agents (Private) Limited, 303, Rex Chambers, 3rd Floor, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay-38 including its branch at Savoy Chambers, 1st Floor, No. 5, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(121)|81-PF-II]

कां.प्रां. 530.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स कॉन्स्ट्रिक्शन्स वॉलबाला हाउस, मार्बे रोड, पश्चिमी मलाड़, मुम्बई-20 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण

उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/124/81 पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 530.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Condequip, Khandewalan House, Marve Road, Malad West, Bombay-20, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(124)|81-PF-II]

कां.प्रां. 531.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स दीपक फर्टिलाइजर्स एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 10-बी, बख्तवार नरिमन प्वाइंट, मुम्बई-21 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/75/81-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 531.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, 10-B, Bakhtawar Nariman Point, Bombay-21, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018 (75)|81-PF. II]

कां.प्रां. 532.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स अब्दुल्ला, 87/89, विक्टोरिया रोड, मुस्तफा बाजार, मुम्बई-10 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस० 35018/125/81 पी० एफ 2]

S.O. 532.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Abdullace, 87/89, Victoria Road, Mustafa Bazar, Bombay-10,

have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(125)/81-PF-II]

का० प्रा० 533.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रामसन एंड रामसन, 44, जमना दाम इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड मुलुख (पश्चिमी) मुम्बई-80 नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/77/81-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 533.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as messrs Ramson and Ramson, 44, Jamna Dass Industrial Estate, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Mulund (West), Bombay-80, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(77)/81-PF, II]

का० प्रा० 534.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स गैस क्राफ्टर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 20, श्री साईबाजार महात्मा गांधी रोड रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने शांताकुज, मुम्बई-54 जिसके अन्तर्गत जिल्हाबाडी सूरने रोड प्लॉट नं० 40-बोर्ड नं० 7ख अंधेरी (पूर्व) मुम्बई-59 स्थित उसका गोदाम भी है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एम०- 35018/81/81-पी० एफ० -2]

S.O. 534.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Patel Gas Crafters (Private) Limited, 20 Shree Sai Bazars, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opposite Railway Station, Santa Cruz, Bombay-54, including its Godown at Zillawadi, Suren Road, Plot No. E, Shed No. 7 B, Andheri (East), Bombay-59, have agreed that provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(81)/81-PF-II]

का० प्रा० 535.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स आनन्द इंजीनियर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 66 एम० आई० डी० सी० रोड, नं० 13 अंधेरी (पूर्व) मुम्बई-93, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/82/81-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 535.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Anand Engineers (Private) Limited, 66, M. I. D. C. Road, No. 13, Andheri (East), Bombay-93, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(82)/81-PF-II]

का० प्रा० 536.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स फेरोकेम इंडस्ट्रीज, कश्मीरा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, डाकघर मीरा, जिला थाने, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/83/81-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 536.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ferrochem Industries, Kashmiri Industrial Estate, Post Mira, District Thane, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(83)/81-PF-II]

का० प्रा० 537.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स सोनी ग्राफिक्स 417, बस्मेर उद्योग भवन, टोकासरसी जीदराज रोड सेवरी, मुम्बई-15 नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस० 35018/89/81 पी० एफ० -2]

S.O. 537.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sonigraphics, 417, Busser Udyog Bhavan, Tokarsi Jivraj Road, Sewri, Bombay-15, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(89)/81-PF-II]

का० भा० 538.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स सर्विसेंटर, स्वामी विवेकानंद रोड, सान्ताक्रुज (पश्चिमी) मुम्बई-54 नामक स्थापना से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/90/81 पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 538.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Servicer, Swami Vivekananda Road, Santacruz (West), Bombay-54 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(90)/81-PF-II]

का० भा० 539.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स चिंत, राजाबाहादुर मंशन, दुसरी मंजिल, 43 तामरिंद लेन, फोर्ट, मुम्बई-1, नामक स्थापना से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/91/81-पी० एफ० -2]

S.O. 539.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Chint, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd Floor, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(91)/81-PF. II]

का० भा० 540.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एशियन मशीनरी एंड इक्विपमेंट (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड, नवसारी बिल्डिंग 240, डॉ० डी० एन० रोड, मुम्बई-1, नामक स्थापना से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/92/81 पी० एफ० -2]

S.O. 540.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Asian Machinery and Equipment (Private) Limited, Navasari Building, 240, Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(92)/81-PF-II]

का० भा० 541.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स स्काट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड, रोहित चैम्बर्स, भोगा स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट मुम्बई-1 जिसके अन्तर्गत (1) 22/24 डॉ० भालराव मार्ग, केलेवाडी, मुम्बई-1 (2) 4/2 इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, गोरवा रोड बड़ोवा 16 और (3) सी/5, 185 जी० आई० डी० सी० वापी (गुजरात) स्थित उसकी शाखाएं भी है नामक स्थापना से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018/93/81 पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 541.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Scott Pharmaceuticals (Private) Limited, Rohit Chambers Ghoga Street, Fort Bombay-1 including its branches at (1) 22/24, Dr. Bhalrao Marg, Kelewadi, Bombay-1, (2) 4/2, Industrial Estate, Gorwa Road, Baroda-16 and (3) C/5, 185, G.I.D.C., Vapi, (Gujarat), have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S-35018(93)/81-PF-II]

का० घा० 542.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स काजी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन 8 खीरा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सांताक्रुज (पश्चिम) मुम्बई-54,

नामक स्थान से सम्बन्धित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारों भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35018/94/81/पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 542.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kazi Engineering Corporation, 8-Khira Industrial Estate, Santa-cruz (West), Bombay-54, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(94)/81-PF-II]

का० घा० 543.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स गोम्स इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 283 सर्वोदय इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट माफ महाकाली केवस राड, अंधेरी (पूर्व), मुम्बई 93,

नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्धित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्म चारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस० 35018/95/81-पी० एफ०-2]

प्रारंभिक, अवर सचिव

S.O. 543.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Gomes Engineering Works, 283, Sarbodaya Industrial Estate, of Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-93, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S. 35018(95)/81-PF-II]

R. K. DAS, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1982

S.O. 544.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Govern-

ment Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs I. B. Hoda Marine and General Survey Agencies Private Limited, Madras and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th January, 1982.

BEFORE THIRU T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, B.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER

Industrial Tribunal, Tamil Nadu
(Constituted by the Government of India)
Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1982
Industrial Dispute No. 85 of 1980

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Messrs. J. B. Boda Marine and General Survey Agencies Private Limited, Madras-1).

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by
The General Secretary,
Madras Harbour Workers' Union,
'Bhagat House', 204, Broadway,
Madras-600 001.

AND

The Management of M/s. J. B. Boda Marine and General Survey Agencies Private Limited,
'Vavoo Mansion', 30, Rajaji Salai (North Beach Road),
P.B. No. 1957, Madras-600 001.

REFERENCE

Order No. 33011/3/80-D-IV(A), dated 5-11-1980 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Wednesday, the 23rd day of December, 1981 upon pursuing the reference, claim and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru P. J. on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru P. J. Seetharaman, Advocate for the workmen and of Thiru M. R. Narayanaswami for Thiruvallargal T. S. Gopalan, P. Ibrahim Kalifulla and P. Raghunathan, Advocates appearing for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following :

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the Management of M/s. J. B. Boda Marine and General Survey Agencies Private Limited, Madras-1 referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in Order No. 33011/3/80-D-IV(A), dated 5th November, 1980 of the Ministry of Labour, in respect of the following issue :

Whether the action of the Management of Messrs J. B. Boda Marine and General Survey Agencies Private Limited, Madras in refusing direct employment to the undermentioned 37 workmen with effect from the third shift of 19th February, 1980 and asking them to report to Messrs. Chandran Agencies, Madras, Contractor for employment is justified ? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ?

1. Shri M. Gunasekharan
2. „ G. Radhakrishnan
3. „ Y. Radhakrishnan
4. „ M. Sekhar Manoharan
5. „ R. Shanmugham
6. „ H. S. Ramesh
7. „ C. Pasha
8. „ J. Sindha Madhar
9. „ C. R. Santhanakrishnan
10. „ K. Suriyan

11. „ R. Venkatraman
12. „ E. Gurunathan
13. „ A. Mohan
14. „ R. V. Srinivasan
15. „ R. Ali John
16. „ Moses Thodore
17. „ A. Natarajan
18. „ T. A. Sundareswaran
19. „ M. D. Sivaprakasam
20. „ E. Anandan
21. „ K. Anto
22. „ N. Radhakrishnan
23. „ J. David
24. „ N. S. Vijayasundar
25. „ A. Ramadoss
26. „ T. Ravindran
27. „ Jayachandran
28. „ E. Balukrishnan
29. „ V. Natarajan
30. „ R. Ramakrishnan
31. „ Bernard Vaugon
32. „ Sankar
33. „ S. P. Sureshkumar
34. „ K. Srinivasan
35. „ K. Chinnadurai
36. „ D. R. Poornachandran
37. „ Y. Babu.

(3) Facts leading upto the present dispute are not in controversy. The Management is M/s. J. B. Boda Marine and General Survey Agencies Private Limited, 'Vavoo Mansion', 30, Rajaji Salai (North Beach Road), P.B. No. 1957, Madras-600 001. The Management-Company was formed in the year 1971 at Bombay and the Company has branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Goa, Jamnagar, Kandla, Mangalore, Paradeep, Porbandar, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, apart from its overseas offices. The Management-Company is engaged in surveying of cargo in ships and assessing the damage, pilferage, etc. in the shipments. Thus the surveying and assessment done by the Company are on behalf of various steamer agents, Insurance companies including General Insurance Corporation of India Limited and its subsidiaries, Indian Oil Corporation Limited and various other bodies. The Management-Company has an office at No. 39, Rajaji Salai, Madras-1 where it employs regular staff. The object of survey conducted by the Management-Company is to minimise loss at the time of discharge of cargo and give an impartial report of the condition of cargo in times of dispute. The present reference made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour relates to 37 workmen who were employed by the Management for tallying of bagged cargo and general cargo, for attendance at weight-bridges when deliveries were made under weighment and for tally of cargo when they were being delivered. The cause of these 37 workmen is espoused by the Madras Harbour Workers Union, 'Bhagat House', 204, Broadway, Madras-1. An Office bearer of the said Union has been examined as W.W. 2. The 37 workmen mentioned in the reference are the members of the Petitioner-Union. One of the 37 workmen concerned in this dispute has been examined as W.W. 1. He has stated that they all joined the Petitioner-Union in 1979. In paragraph (4) of the counter statement filed by the Management this is what is said: "In November, 1979, the Madras Harbour Workers Union claiming to represent the casual workers (the 37 persons mentioned in the order of reference) made certain demands which included regular continuous employment to those persons. The Management pointed out that it will not be possible to consider them for any regular permanent employment." Ex W-1 is the copy of the letter sent by Petitioner-Union to the

Management on 13-11-1979. Subsequently, the Petitioner-Union raised a charter of demands with the Management on behalf of these workmen on 24-12-79 vide Ex. W-2 Ex. W-3 is the copy of the reply sent by the Management to the Petitioner-Union on 31-12-1979. From Ex. W-3, it can be gathered that the Management has forwarded the Petitioner Unions letter dated 13-11-1979, 6-12-1979 and 24-12-1979 to their Head Office at Bombay. It is common ground that the Management were issuing monthly entry passes to these workmen to enter Madras Harbour upto the end of December, 1979. As a sample Ex. W-15 series had been produced which would disclose the monthly entry passes upto October, 1979 and from 2-1-1980 the Management has switched over to daily entry pass permit. Some of these daily passes are found in Ex. W-15 series. The workmen through their Union had protested against the switch over of issue of daily passes instead of the monthly passes till then followed by the Management. The Petitioner-Union promptly took up the issue with the Management even on 2-1-1980—vide Ex. W-4. The Management Company was represented by Captain Anil Dhawan has also been examined as M.W. 1. It may also be noted that the letter under the original of Ex. W-1 was also addressed to M.W. 1 on behalf of the Management-Company. The Management-Company did not see their way to agree with the Union with regard to dock entry passes and had replied to the Petitioner-Union on 22-1-1980 Ex. W-5 in this direction. On 22-1-1980, the Petitioner-Union moved the Regional Commissioner of Labour (Central) Madras with regard to the charter of demands raised by the Petitioner-Union with the Management-Company and requesting for intervention for early settlement. Ex. W-6 is the copy of the letter of the Petitioner-Union to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras with a copy to the Management-Company. While so, the case of the Management-Company, as seen from middle of paragraph (4) of the counter-statement, that effective from 20-2-80 the Management introduced system of contract labour for attending to casual work and the 37 workmen who were engaged as casual labour were asked to report to the contractor for engagement. M.W. 1 in chief examination has stated that "From 20-2-80, our company did not directly engage and casuals but directed them to Chandran Agencies, the contractors under our Company". Therefore, it is abundantly clear that the Management has refused direct employment to the 37 workmen mentioned in the reference with effect from the 3rd shift of 19th February, 1980. One of the 37 concerned workmen who has been examined as W.W. 1 has also stated that the Management-Company refused to give direct employment to him and others from 20-2-1980. Therefore these 37 workmen through their Union protested against the action of the Management-Company—vide Ex. W-7 dated 21-2-1980. The Petitioner-Union on the same day, namely 21-2-1980 had also requested the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras to intervene immediately and render justice—vide Ex. W-8. Ex. W-12 is the Conciliation Failure Report dated, 22-7-1980. Eventually Government of India, Ministry of Labour has referred the issue to this Tribunal for adjudication.

(3) On the facts placed before this Tribunal it has to be found whether the action of the Management in asking these 37 workmen to report to Messrs. Chandran Agencies, Madras Contractor for employment is justified and if not to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled. On behalf of the Management-Company, the following decisions are relied upon :

- (1) 1958—II—L.L.J. Page 492
- (2) 1960—I—L.L.J. Page 464
- (3) 1968—I—L.L.J. Page 566

In 1958—II—L.L.J. Page 492 (D. Macropollo and Co., (Private) Ltd., vs. their Employees' Union and (others)) the Supreme Court has held that if a reorganised scheme has been adopted by the employer for reasons of economy and convenience, the fact that its implementation would lead to the discharge of some of the employees would have no material bearing on the question as to whether the re-organization scheme was adopted by the employer bona fide or not. In 1960-I-I.I.I. Page 464 (Royal Calcutta Golf Club Club Vs. Third Industrial Tribunal and others) the Calcutta Court following the citation of the Supreme Court referred to above has been following that a person has the right to

reorganize his business in any fashion he likes, for the purpose of economy or convenience, and nobody is entitled to tell him how he should conduct his business. The only limitation is that he should do it bona fide and not for the purpose of victimizing his employees, and in order to get rid of their services, which it would otherwise not be permissible. Provided, however, that he acts within these limits, it is not for the Court or the Tribunal to tell him how he should conduct his business. In 1968—1—L.L.J. Page 566 *Conage and Pann Concerns Employees Union vs. Chhatge and Paul (Transports) (Private), Ltd.*, and another, the Supreme Court has held that there does not appear to be any bar in law to the introduction of the new contract system and a person must be considered free to so arrange his business that he avoids a regulatory law and its penal consequences which he has, without the arrangement, no proper means of obeying and this he is entitled to do so long as he does not break any law. But the recent trend of decisions of Supreme Court appears to be that even in the matter of reorganisation of business, the labour should have a fair or some say if not a decisive one. But, I must point out that nowhere has the Union taken up any stand that the Management-Company has no such inherent right as such to reorganize its business and therefore the crucial points that remain to be determined are whether the action of the Management-Company in directing the 37 workmen to report to Messrs. Chandran Agencies, Madras, Contractor for employment is (1) bona fide and (2) not for the purpose of victimizing these 37 workmen and (3) not in order to get rid of their services, and (4) that it was not detrimental to the interest of the 37 workmen concerned.

(4) I have already set out in paragraph supra how the 37 workmen concerned in the present dispute employed by the Management-Company began to assert their rights by joining petitioner-Union some time in 1979 and the Petitioner-Union taking up the cause of these 37 workmen from November, 1979 onwards. Ex. W-2 dated 24-12-1979 is the charter of demands presented by the Petitioner-Union on behalf of these 37 workmen. Ex. W-1 dated, 13-11-1979 is a communication of the Petitioner-Union regarding job security and wages for these workmen. From the reply sent by the Management-Company under Ex. W-3, it can also be noted that the Petitioner-Union has also addressed another communication dated 6th December, 1979. Ex. W-3 is dated 31-12-1979. The stand of the Management-Company under Ex. W-3 is that these three representations of the Petitioner-Union had been forwarded to their Head Office at Bombay. Therefore, it is reasonable to infer that for about two months in November and December, 1979 these 37 workmen on joining the Petitioner-Union have made persistent demands to secure permanency of their work and fair wages for their work and other reliefs. In paragraph (4) of the claim statement it is stated as follows "The 37 workmen listed in the reference are all employees of the Respondent/Opposite Party and some of them had been working with the Opposite Party for 4 years, 3 years, and similar long durations." This particular claim made by the Union in their claim statement has been adverted to by the Management-Company in paragraph (6) of their counter statement. A perusal of the stand taken up by the Management-Company would only disclose that all the 37 persons were not engaged on any single day and there was neither regular nor systematic employment of these 37 persons. Significantly, neither in this paragraph (6) nor in paragraph (3) is there any specific denial that the 37 workmen had been working with the Management-Company for four years, three years and similar long durations. In other words, while the Management-Company was anxious to plead to the nature of the work performed by these 37 workmen there was no denial of the fact of the space of the years through which these workmen had worked under the Management-Company. Therefore the Management-Company must have felt the force of the demand put forward by these 37 workmen. However, the Management-Company put up a brave face by assuring the Petitioner-Union representing 37 workmen that the repeated demands of these workmen had been forwarded to their Head Office at Bombay and this must have certainly assuaged any agitation on the part of the workman to some extent.

(5) There is no dispute that all these years till December, 1979 it was the practice that these concerned workmen were issued monthly permits to enter the Madras Port Trust area. I have already referred to the reply sent by the Management-Company under Ex. W-3 on 31-12-1979. But from 2-1-1980,

the Management-Company introduced daily permit instead of monthly permit. Some of these permits are seen in Ex. W-15 series issued to W.W. 1, the action of the Management-Company brought quick response on the workmen represented by the Union which has sent even on 2-1-1980—vide Ex. W-4 a protest to the Management-Company represented by M.W. 1 Captain Anil Dhawan. Learned counsel for the Management-Company Thiru Gopalan even at the time of the Union filing documents, had pointed out that the switch over by the Management-Company from monthly permit to daily permit does not cause any prejudice whatsoever to the concerned workmen and it cannot by any stretch of imagination throw any doubt on the bona fides of the Management-Company to switch over to a contract system with effect from 20-2-1980. On the other hand, from the uncontroverted course of events, it is abundantly clear that while the workmen wanted to ensure their status, the Management Company was equally anxious to see that the workman does not any way come near the semblance of a permanent workman. Whatever be it, when an even on the wake of this switch over to daily permit from monthly permit from 2-1-1980, the Union had taken up the issue with the Management under Ex. W-4, there is absolutely no immediate reply of the Management-Company for the communication of the Union under Ex. W-4. The inaction on the part of the Management-Company would at any rate to some extent indicate that the Management-Company was not apparently inclined to negotiate with workmen concerned. Even assuming that none of the 37 workmen had any trace of any right to be employed under the Management-Company nothing prevented the Management-Company from either stating it so or alternatively attempting to bridge the gulf between the claim made by the workmen and the actual reality. It may also be recalled that under Ex. W-4, even on 2-1-1980, the Union had conveyed the Union's best wishes to the Management-Company for the New year. Curiously this has been reciprocated by the Management-Company only on 22-1-1980 under Ex. W-5. Only in this letter Ex. W-5 the Management-Company claims that there is nothing sinister in their action to switch over to daily passes instead of monthly permits. More revealing things are obtained in this communication of the Management-Company under Ex. W-5. Very grave charges are levelled against these workmen—vide the last 4 paragraphs of Ex. W-5. Thus there is intrinsic material in Ex. W-5 indicate that the Management-Company was plainly or thoroughly dissatisfied with the workmen concerned in this dispute. Thus from Ex. W-5 it can be seen that it is not improbable that for these reasons the Management-Company has withdrawn the monthly permit and had instead introduced daily passes with effect from 2-1-1980 as a measure of registering their displeasure at the conduct and claim made by these workmen.

(6) In the background of the aforesaid facts, the bona fide of the action of the Management-Company in introducing the contract system with effect from 20-2-1980 has to be appreciated. As I have already pointed out the Management is at perfect liberty to reorganise their business in any fashion they like, for the purpose of economy or convenience, and nobody is entitled to tell them to conduct their business. That leads me to the submission of the learned counsel for the Union Thiru P. J. Seetharaman that the so-called contract entered into between the Management-Company and Messrs. Chandran Agencies is nothing but a bogus one or at best is only a colourable device with the avowed object of getting rid of the services of these workmen under some pretext. There is no dispute that if the Management-Company were minded they could have very well and easily drawn labour force from Dock Labour Board or Scheme. It is contended by the Management-Company that if the drawal of labour force of stevedores from Dock Labour Board is justified there is nothing opposed to public policy in the act of the Management-Company in drawing labour force from independent contractor Messrs. Chandran Agencies. There can be no quarrel about this proposition. However, if the Management-Company had indented for labour either from the Dock Labour Board or Scheme, then there would have been real checks on the Management-Company with regard to the service conditions of employment of workmen registered under those agencies. But Messrs. Chandran Agencies do not by any stretch of imagination stand on par with Dock Labour Board or Scheme. It is equally true that there is no prohibition as such for the Management-Company not to employ private contractor. But it has to be considered whether in the face of the several demands raised by the present workmen and the accusation of the Management-Company

about the conduct of the workmen the action of the Management-Company in purporting to introduce a so-called private contractor Messrs. Chandran Agencies is real or bogus.

(7) The manner and timing by which the Management-Company had apprised the workmen about Management's decision to switch over to contract system are very relevant. I shall first consider as to when the Management-Company eventually had decided to switch over to contract system. It is not quite germane for the purpose of the present issue to adjudicate on the nature of the work performed by the 37 workmen concerned in the present reference. Suffice for this reference to say that on 19-2-1980, these 37 workmen were employed by the Management-Company. Therefore when the Management-Company decides to disengage themselves from giving direct employment to these workmen, certainly the question assumes considerable importance as to when such decision was made. In paragraph (4) of the counter statement, this is what the Management-Company has stated: "After sometime it was felt that consistent with the practice prevailing in other ports, the Management could indent on a contractor for supply of casual labour and decided to introduce the said system in the Madras Branch also". But the exact date when that decision was taken is not indicated. The Executive Director of the Management-Company Captain Anil Dhawan has been examined as M.W. 1. In his evidence which has been recorded after the evidence of the Union was over, he has stated that on 19th February, 1980 at about 1.30 P.M. in between the two shifts he wanted to apprise the casuals about the Company's intention to switch over to a new system from the following day but the casuals were waiting for the arrival of their leaders and at about 1.45 P.M. one such leader came and told the casuals present there, not to listen to what he was about to say to them and therefore all of them went away, therefore from his testimony it is clear that he did not actually inform any of the concerned workmen about the Company's decision to switch over to contract system with effect from the following day. On the other hand, his claim is that he presumes that the casuals must have been conscious of the new system of the Company from 20-2-1980. If really the action of the Management-Company was bona fide certainly they would not have waited till the third shift of 19-2-1980 to attempt to inform these workmen about the intention of the Management-Company to switch over to contract system with effect from 20-2-1980. These 37 workmen were agitating their rights through the Petitioner-Union from November, 1979 onwards. For all the representations of the Union, the Management-Company had simply replied that their demands had been sent to Bombay office. Admittedly, the Management-Company has not in writing informed any of the 37 workmen or the Petitioner-Union of the decision of the Management-Company to switch over to contract system with effect from 20-2-1980. The virtual handing over of these 37 workmen under the so-called contract system smacks of the oft out moded system of hire and fire theory. In the circumstances, the abrupt and casual manner in which the Management-Company wanted to deal with these 37 workmen whose high stakes are bartered away for a song would go a long way to suggest want of bona fides on the part of the Management-Company in their professed decision to switch over to the contract system with effect from 20-2-1980.

(8) Ex. M-10 is stated to be the agreement entered into between the Management-Company represented by M.W.1 and Messrs. Chandran Agencies represented by contractor M.W.2. In the first place, it must be noted that it is an unregistered agreement. This agreement purports to come into existence only from 20-2-1980. Therefore on 19-2-1980 when M.W.1 attempted to inform these 37 workmen about the intention of the Management-Company to switch over to contract system with effect from 20-2-1980, this agreement under Ex. M-10 had not come into existence. Neither the Petitioner-Union nor any one of the 37 affected workmen had attested Ex. M-10. M.W.2 is the Proprietor of Chandran Agencies. He is a full time employee under A. Arumugham Chettiar Firm, Stevedores. He had frankly admitted in cross-examination that prior to his entering into contract with the Management-Company under Ex. M-10, he was not as a Contractor. His employment under Sri A. Arumugham Chettiar is full time, namely 8 hours. His office as contractor has an Accountant and a Clerk. He has also admitted that his Accountant and Clerk do not do any work in the dock office of the Management-Company. M.W.1 has admitted that the Head Office from Bombay alone conveyed to him the decision to switch over to the new system from 20-2-1980. He would say that he received this information a few days

prior to 19-2-1980 but he does not exactly remember the date. He also admits that the Management had been duly informed that these workmen have become members of the Union. He says that he had asked Messrs. Chandran Agencies to pay the workmen at least Rs. 10 per day. But this is not mentioned even long prior to 19-2-1980. He would at all times be in Ex. M-10. On the other hand, clause (3) of Ex. M-10 provides that the Contractor will be paid by the Company at the rate of Rs. 14 per head of casual labour for a full shift engaged by him as required by the Company. There is nothing in Ex. M-10 to indicate that the Contractor is in any way bound to employ the 37 workmen already working under the Management-Company upto 19-2-1980. Therefore from the terms of Ex. M-10, it cannot be concluded that at the best of M.W.1, M.W.2 had agreed to employ the workmen earlier employed by the Management-Company. In paragraph (4) of the counter statement, it is only stated that the Contractor offered to pay a higher rate of wages, but how much was offered by the said Contractor remains a veiled mystery. The oral evidence of M.W.s 1 and 2 is to the effect that the Contractor was prepared to pay Rs. 10 per workman per full shift. But under clause (3) of Ex. M-10, the Company is to pay Rs. 14 per head to the Contractor, which means that the Contractor would stand to gain of Rs. 4 per head of the casuals employed by him. Furthermore, under clause (8) of Ex. M-10, the agreement was to remain in force for a period of one year and may be renewed on such terms by mutual negotiations and agreements by the parties for any further period. But it also provides that the parties shall have the right to terminate the settlement (meant to be agreement) by one month's notice or without any notice in the event of any breach or default on the part of the other party. Therefore this unregistered agreement Ex. M-10 would only last for one year and also the parties are entitled to terminate the same with a month's notice on either side. That means that both the Management-Company and Messrs. Chandran Agencies can put an end to even this unregistered agreement Ex. M-10 at any point of time at their sweet will and pleasure. Therefore it is obvious that the rights and privileges of the workmen of these 37 workmen are so readily whittled down between Management-Company and Messrs. Chandran Agencies under Ex. M-10. As a result of Ex. M-10, the services put in by these 37 workmen under the Management-Company would vanish into oblivion. There is also material contradiction between M.W.1 and M.W.2. M.W.1 would say that only in February, 1980, the Management-Company decided to switch over to system of contract. But M.W.2 would say in cross-examination that he had discussion with M.W.1 even about six months prior to the commencement of work on 28-2-1980. Therefore if any credit has been given to the admission of M.W.2 it would amount to say that even six months prior to 28-2-1980, the Management-Company wanted to switch over to contract system. M.W.2 would also say that even prior to the execution of Ex. M-10, there was some correspondence between him and M.W. 1. For obvious reasons, these correspondence have not seen the light of day so far. Ex. M-14 is the Annual return submitted by the Management-Company sent to the Registering Officer, and is dated 11-2-1981. Form XXV has been submitted by the Management-Company as a Principal Employer. Admittedly this Return is submitted by the Management-Company for the entire period ending 31st December, 1980. Column (8) relates to the workmen employed directly on any day and column (9) relates to number of days during the year on which direct labour was employed and column (10) relates to number of man-days worked directly employed by workmen. Significantly, in these 3 columns no detail is given. Admittedly, even according to the Management-Company all the 37 concerned workmen in this dispute were directly employed until 19-2-1980 and therefore the Return submitted under Ex. M-14 is not only incorrect but suppresses the real fact relating to the employment of these 37 workmen directly by the Management-Company. It may also be noted that the return under M-14 had been submitted by Management-Company and not Chandran Agencies who are said to have executed the Contract Ex. M-10. This would also demonstrate that the Management-Company alone had carried on the business even after 20-2-80 ostensibly through the agency of M.W.2. On an anxious and careful consideration of the entire evidence oral and documentary and broad probabilities, I have little hesitation to find the agreement entered into between Management-Company and Messrs. Chandran Agencies, Madras under Ex. M-10 is not bona fide and that in order to get rid of the services of these 37 workmen under some pretext or other, the device under Ex. M-10 and the assistance of M.W.1 had been pressed into service. It is further evident that the arrangement under Ex.

M-10 would certainly seriously jeopardise the existing rights and interest of the 37 workmen and that the Management-Company has obviously resorted to the form of a contract under Ex. M-10 only with the object of victimizing these 37 workmen for their joining the petitioner-Union and clamouring for several rights from the Management-Company.

(9) That leads me to the final consideration of relief that has to be granted to these 37 workmen. Learned counsel for the Management-Company Thiru M. R. Narayanaswami commenced his arguments on this aspect, namely that per chance this Tribunal comes to the conclusion to give relief to the workmen concerned in this dispute, the only relief that can be granted by this Tribunal is to direct the Management to provide employment as per the system obtaining prior to 19th February, 1980 and therefore there is no scope to give the relief of reinstatement, continuity of service or back wages as prayed for by the Petitioner-Union in paragraphs (11) and (12) of the claim statement. On the other hand, learned counsel for the Union Thiru P. J. Seetharaman relies on the latest decision of the Supreme Court reported in 1981—II—L.L.J. page 70 (Mohan Lal Vs. Bharat Electronics Limited), where the Supreme Court has held that when the termination of service is held ab initio void and in operative a declaration has to be made that he continues to be in service with all consequential benefits, namely, back wages, in full and other benefits, if any. On the facts of the present case it may not be proper to direct any reinstatement of these concerned 37 workmen for in my view the position of these workmen would be more analogous to a proceeding instituted by the Management under Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to approve the action of the Management where the result of refusal of "approval" by the Tribunal would be that the workmen concerned would continue in service as if there was never any discharge or dismissal of the employee by the employer and the employee would be entitled to his full wages from the date of discharge or dismissal onwards. In 1962—I—L.L.J. page 420 (Strawboard Manufacturing Company Vs. Gobind) the Supreme Court has pointed out that if the Tribunal does not approve of the action taken by the employer, the result would be that the action taken by him would fall and thereupon the workman would be deemed never to have been dismissed or discharged and would remain in the service of the employer and in such a case no specific provision as to reinstatement is necessary and by the very fact of the Tribunal not approving the action of the employer, the dismissal or discharge of the workman would be of no effect and the workman concerned would continue to be in service as if there never was any dismissal or discharge by the employer. In 1969—II—L.L.J. Page 128 (Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited vs Madok (S.N.) the Supreme Court has pointed out that if the approval is not accorded by the Labour Court or the Industrial Tribunal the employer would be bound to treat the concerned workman as its employee and pay him full wages for the period. In the light of these three decisions of the Supreme Court, the only just and proper order that should be passed is that the 37 workmen concerned in this dispute must be deemed to have continued in service of the Management-Company from 20-2-1980 with all consequential benefits, namely, back wages in full and other benefits, if any.

(10) In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management-Company in having refused to direct employment to the 37 workmen mentioned in the reference with effect from the third shift of 19th February, 1980 and asking them to report to Messrs. Chandran Agencies, Madras, Contractor, for employment is unjustified. The 37 workmen shall be deemed to have continued in service of the Management-Company from 20-2-1980 with all consequential benefits, namely back wages, in full and other benefits, if any. In the circumstances, I direct the Management-Company to pay the Petitioner-Union a cost of Rs. 500. Dated, this 2nd day of January, 1982.

T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, Presiding Officer
Industrial Tribunal.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For Workmen

W.W.1 Thiru M. Sekar Manoharan

W.W.2 Thiru C. Gopalakrishnan

For Management

M.W.1 Thiru Anil Dhawan, Executive Director.

M.W.2 Thiru R. Sabir Hussain.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Workmen

W.1|13-11-79 : Letter from the Union to the Management regarding Job security and wages of the workmen (True copy).

W.2|24-12-79 : Charter of demands of the Union

W.3|31-12-79 : Reply letter from the Management to Ex. W.2 (True copy)

W.4|2-1-80 : Letter from the Union to the Management regarding issue of monthly passes to Surveyor| Tally clerks. (True copy)

W.5|22-1-80 : Letter from the Management to the Union, in reply to Ex. W-4. (True copy).

W.6|22-1-80 : Letter from the Union to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Madras requesting to help to settle the issues. (True copy)

W.7|21-2-80 : Letter from the Union to the Management regarding refusal to book staff for work (True copy)

W.8|21-2-80 : Letter from the Union to the Regional Labour Commissioner(C), Madras regarding refusal by the Management to book staff for work. (True copy).

W.9|6-3-80 : Letter from the Union to the Regional Labour Commissioner(C), Madras intimating the engagement of outsiders by the Management for work. (True copy)

W.10|12-4-80 : Letter from the Union to the Madras Port-Trust requesting for the Chairman's intervention in the dispute. (True copy).

W.11|9-7-80 : Letter from the Union to the General Insurance Corporation Ltd., submitting memorandum of grievances of the workmen. (True copy).

W.12|22-7-80 : Conciliation failure report (True copy)

W.13|29-7-80 : Letter from the Government to the parties informing the receipt of conciliation report. (True copy).

W.14|— : "The Marine Times Independence Day Number" dt. 18-8-1979.

W.15|series : Temporary passes to enter the Harbour (monthly and daily) of W.W.1.

For Management

M-1|3-1-74 : Letter from K. P. V. Shair Vs. Mohamed Rowther and Company, Private Ltd., Madras to the Management informing the entrustment of Survey works to M/s. Metcalfe and Hodgkinson (Pvt) Ltd.,

M.2|2-8-79 : Agreement for survey of fertiliser shipments at Madras between the Indian Potash Limited and the Management.

M.3|16-10-79 : Telex message from Ship India, Bombay to the Management terminating the contract.

M.4|24-12-79 : Original of Ex. W.2

M.5|31-12-79 : Office copy of Ex. W.3

M.6|22-7-80 : Management's copy of Ex. W.12

M.7|19-7-80 : Certificate of Registration of the Company.

M.8|series : Vouchers showing the amount paid to various casual workers for cargo weighment, discharge| delivery etc. for the period from July 1979 to September, 1979.

M.9— : Statement showing number of shifts attended by the workmen during the period April, 1977 to December 1979.

M.9(a)— : Statement showing number of shifts attended by the workmen during the period January, 1980 to March 1980.

M. 10|20-2-80 : Agreement between M/s. Chandran Agencies and the Management.

M.11|4-7-80 : Letter from the Indian Sugar Industry Export Corporation Ltd., to the Management not accepting the tender.

M.12|22-7-80 : Application of the Management to the Regional Labour Commissioner (c), Madras for registration of establishment employing Contract Labour with Form VI B notice.

M.13|4-4-80 : Letter from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Madras to M/s. Chandran Agencies sending licence.

M.14|11-2-81 : Annual Return of the Management to the Registering officer for the year ending 31-12-80.

M.15|7-1-80 : Letter from Chandran Agencies to the Licensing Officer enclosing Form XXIV for the period ending 31-12-80.

T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. L-33011|3|80.D.IV(A)]

T. B. SITARAMAN, Desk Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 1982

का० आ० 545.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, खान अधिनियम, 1952
(1952 का 35) की धारा 46 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रवृत्त

शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन्स लिमिटेड (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) के स्वाधिराधीन बोरी स्टोन खान में द्वितीयक बलियों में पत्थर ढालने और पत्थरों के परिवहन के लिए भूमि के ऊपर महिलाओं के नियोजन के समय में 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक के लिए परिवर्तन करती है, किन्तु इस प्रकार कि 10 बजे रात्रि और 6 बजे प्रातः के बीच कोई भी महिला काम पर लगाए जाने के लिए अनुज्ञात नहीं होगी।

[स० एस०-29014/1/81- एस० आई०]

जे० के० जैन, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th January, 1982

S.O. 545.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby varies upto the 31st December, 1982, the hours of employment above ground of women for feeding stone into the secondary crushers and for transportation of the stone in the Bori Stone Mine Owned by Messrs Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited (a Government of India undertaking), so however that no employment of any woman between the hours of 10 P.M. and 6 A.M. is permitted.

[No. S. 29014|1|81-M.1]

J. K. JAIN, Under Secy.